

but dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, smallpox, malaria, scarlet fever and Japanese B encephalitis rates increased.

There were 5,660 cases of measles, 8,412 cases of whooping cough, 40,988 cases of tuberculosis, 4,334 cases of pneumonia and 115 cases of influenza.

4. One hundred eighty-five students were graduated from four training courses at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo in August. Thirty-four students completed the first three-month course for sanitary engineers 7 August; 44 completed a two-month course for public health veterinarians; 46 students completed a two-month public health course for pharmacists 31 August; and 61 students from the model health centers and government health offices throughout the country completed a one-week training course for public health statisticians 28 August.

5. Thirty physicians from various general and tuberculosis hospitals in Japan were graduated from a six-month course of graduate study in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis given at the Research Institute of Tuberculosis of the Anti-tuberculosis Association in Tokyo 31 July.

The second class of 40 physicians, composed mostly of tuberculosis specialists from the health centers throughout the country, was begun 10 August.

6. Prefectural model health centers were opened in Fukuoka, Ibaraki, Wakayama and Kanagawa Prefectures in August, bringing the total to seven since the model health center demonstration in Tokyo in March and April.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. Equine encephalomyelitis incidence reached epizootic proportions in August. The Ministry of Agriculture reported 1,801 cases by 27 August, of which 1,652 cases were identified and 149 cases were suspected. Deaths numbered 522 of which 42 were sacrifices. The epidemic was widespread except in the Kinki district.

Control measures instituted in conjunction with the Japanese B encephalitis control activities included insect and rodent control and distribution of vaccines to each prefecture.

8. Lectures and demonstrations on sanitation processes for meat, milk and seafood and the relation of animal diseases to public health were given during a two-month course for public health veterinarians in Tokyo. A practical demonstration on dairy plant inspection and meat inspection was also made.

Meat Inspection

9. Farm animals slaughtered in June totaled 32,923, an increase of 1,098 over the preceding month. Ante-mortem condemnations numbered six and carcasses condemned post mortem numbered 13, compared with eight ante-mortem condemnations and 29 post-mortem condemnations of carcasses in May.

MEAT INSPECTION
June

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	10,147	712	12	170	18,670	3,212
Condanned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	2	4
Condanned post mortem						
Total carcass	10	2	0	0	1	0
Partial	626	17	1	0	1,979	267
Visceral	2,142	52	0	2	547	492

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

10. Milk samples inspected on farms numbered 30,280 in June of which 784 were found over bacterial standards and 1,156 were below the butterfat standard.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Farm inspections	9,985	10,935
Samples examined	22,832	30,092
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	612	715
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,147	1,122
Plant inspections	4,216	4,523
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	412	294
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	370	357
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	5	5
Samples examined	11	14
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	2
Plant inspections	12	8
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	4	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	2
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	77	158
Samples examined	77	174
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	19	69
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	11	22

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Nursing Affairs

11. Sixty-three students completed the fourth four-month refresher course for public health nurses at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo 28 July. These nurses will be utilized in public health programs but were not trained to instruct in nursing schools. The fifth course was opened 7 August with 51 students enrolled.

12. A four-month Ministry of Welfare refresher course for instructors of basic schools of nursing opened at the Red Cross Central Hospital in Tokyo 2 August. Fifty-three students from schools throughout Japan were enrolled.

13. A pamphlet on child care and development, published by the New York Nursing Education Bureau, was translated into Japanese and placed on sale.

14. A course to prepare instructors for various Red Cross schools of nursing was held at the Central Red Cross Headquarters 2-21 August with 50 candidates from each Red Cross school of nursing in attendance. The course of study consisted of lectures on medicine and surgery, communicable diseases, ward administration and first aid; practice work and demonstration of nursing procedures; practice teaching by students; and conferences.

This course was a sequel to the January course which offered instructions and practice teaching in nursing principles, practices of nursing arts, history of nursing, personal hygiene and nursing ethics.

SUPPLY

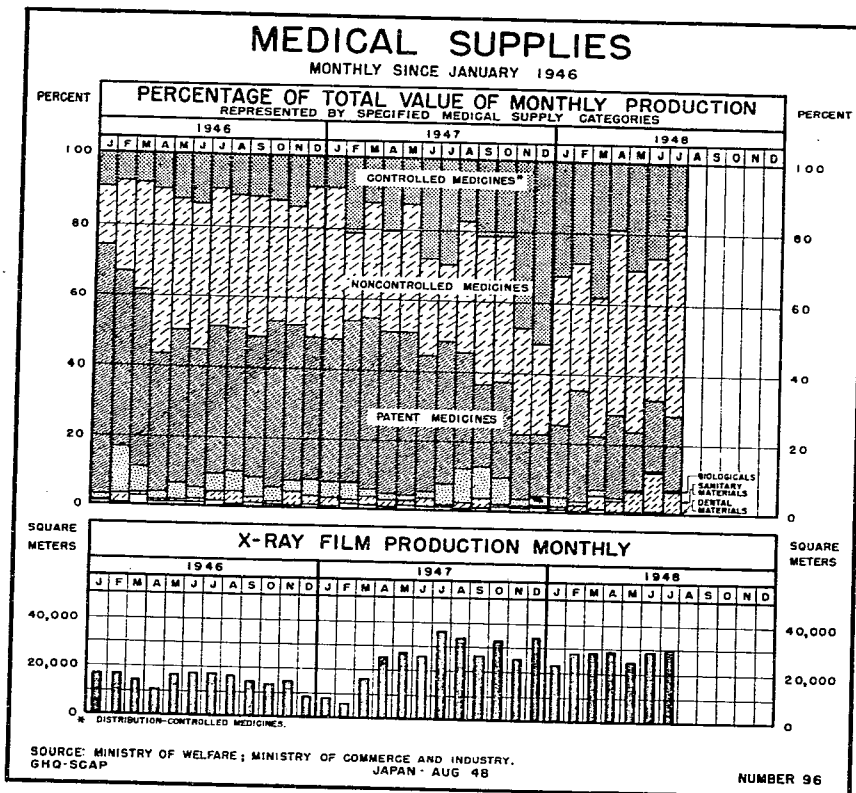
15. Medical and dental supplies produced in July were valued at ¥ 2,161,420,958, an increase of ¥ 485,999,070 over the June figure. The decline of controlled medicine production in July was attributable to the removal of penicillin and sulfathiazole from the controlled list. Noncontrolled medicine production in July was the highest since the start of the Occupation.

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	June	July
Controlled medicines	439,189,350	384,918,964
Noncontrolled medicines	650,111,483	1,117,254,218
Patent medicines	334,812,203	444,337,144
Biologicals	8,931,790	12,296,045
Medical instruments	22,016,050	28,093,540
Dental instruments	13,899,208	16,431,310
Dental materials	10,532,417	6,244,970
Sanitary materials	182,687,936	125,610,107
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>13,241,451</u>	<u>26,244,660</u>
Total	1,675,421,888	2,161,420,958

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. With the exception of mapharsen the production of all drugs to control venereal diseases decreased in July. In July



penicillin production by the submerged process surpassed that of the surface method for the first time. Of the 254,188 vials of 100,000 oxford units produced in July 134,908 vials were made by the submerged process and 119,280 vials by the surface method.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	Unit	June	July
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	7,310.0	6,292.0
Bismuth subsalicylate	liter	835.6	565.3
Mapharsen	kilogram	146.0	150.2
Penicillin	vials of 100,000 oxford units	257,134.0	254,188.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. Biologicals on hand 31 July were sufficient to meet all needs. Production of triple typhoid and diphtheria toxoid was stepped up in July to meet the seasonal demand and to build stocks on hand.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in July		On Hand 31 July	
	Not Inspected	Passed Inspection	Not Inspected	Passed Inspection
Cholera	80,000	0	935,250	2,751,870
Typhus	0	0	0	88,460
Triple typhoid	11,900,450	3,320,000	37,757,050	3,542,000
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	185,400	0	304,835
Diphtheria toxoid	777,700	441,300	5,905,980	2,834,350

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. The production of five-percent DDT sprays in July was increased approximately 22 percent over the preceding month to meet the demands of the Japanese B encephalitis and the equine encephalomyelitis control programs. The production of sprayers also increased.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	Unit	June	July
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	3,000
Rat poison, Hekoirazu	kilogram	17,211	16,204
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	270,920	0
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	142,926	235,179
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	50,030	0
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	18,630	7,477
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	6,205	10,290
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	3,935	4,020
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	4,800	5,270
DDT dusters	each	6,300	6,100
Engine sprayers	each	1	22

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in July totaled 813 units, an increase of 116 units over the preceding month. The July production was 137 units more than the monthly average of the first half of 1948.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION
(pieces)

	<u>Monthly Average</u> <u>First Half 1948</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
X-ray equipment	232	260	299
Ultrashortwave equipment	41	30	98
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	57	58	107
Infrared-ray equipment	0.66	0	1
Luminous screens	93	86	100
Intensifying screens	244	263	200
Electrosurgical apparatus	8	0	8

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. In July 29,812 square meters of X-ray film were produced, an increase of 882 square meters over the June total and 3,008 square meters over the monthly average for the first half of 1948.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>Average Monthly</u> <u>First Half 1948</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	1,415	1,726	0
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,124	1,218	1,798
5 x 7	1,626	282	0
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,206	2,500	3,828
8 x 10	3,028	4,156	4,772
10 x 12	16,877	22,396	20,081
11 x 14	322	726	2,444
14 x 17	2,252	372	0
Dental	683	1,508	840
R 120 rolls	1,860	9,600	5,396

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

21. The production of cotton sanitary goods in July was 37 percent more than in June and 84 percent above the average monthly output of the first half of 1948.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Gause	107,076	197,622
Bandage cloth	130,829	176,972
Absorbent cotton	<u>285,929</u>	<u>342,150</u>
Total	523,834	716,744

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

22. Laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in July totaled 52,168, a decline of 5,097 animals from the June figure and 1,707 animals less than the monthly average of the first half of 1948.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Guinea pigs	3,760	3,905
Rats	1,115	982
Rabbits	1,899	1,928
White mice	<u>50,491</u>	<u>45,353</u>
Total	57,265	52,168

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. Production of glass syringes in July increased from 387,987 pieces in June to 411,920 pieces. The July output was nine percent more than the average monthly production for the first half of 1948.

24. Hexylresorcinol crystals produced in July totaled 211.40 kilograms and pills and tablets produced numbered 1,230,900, compared with 214.95 kilograms and 595,580 pills and tablets produced in June.

Distribution

25. A total of ¥ 1,596,704,026 of medical and dental supplies and instruments was distributed in July, a decrease of ¥ 10,487,040 from the June distribution. Total medicines distributed in July were valued at ¥ 1,419,228,272.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS
(yen)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Former army and navy medicines	0	661,215
Former army and navy surgical instruments	0	516,890
Other surgical instruments	21,295,850	28,732,220
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	23,087,212	22,930,489
Rubber medical items	14,567,907	16,850,570
Cotton sanitary materials	127,568,920 ^{a/}	108,445,585
Controlled medicines	205,155,585	223,907,876
Noncontrolled medicines	875,852,313	933,581,326
Patent medicines	<u>339,663,279</u>	<u>261,077,855</u>
Total	1,607,191,066 ^{b/}	1,596,704,026

^{a/} Includes ¥ 12,507,215 received on supplementary report.
^{b/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Dental precious metals distributed in July were 4,128 grams of gold and platinum plate, 95,032.5 grams of silver alloy and 37,560 grams of gold plate.

27. Distribution of DDT products for insect and rodent control in July totaled 462,705 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust and 189,186 gallons of five percent DDT spray.

MARCOTICS

28. Registered narcotics handlers increased from 83,463 persons 31 May to 84,180 on 30 June.

29. Registered narcotics handlers arrested in June for violation of narcotics regulations numbered 24 while nonregistrants arrested totaled 70. Six registrants and 114 nonregistrants, some of them apprehended before June, were convicted. Registered handlers received up to two years' prison sentences with fines up to ¥ 1,000; nonregistered handlers were fined up to ¥ 200 or received sentences up to two years. Thirty-three nonregistrants received penal sentences; the other 81 received fines only. Charges against 20 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence, 45 registrants were only admonished and two minor violations were disposed of administratively.

30. The narcotics agents inspected 1,593 registered narcotics handlers in June. Investigations originated in June numbered 297 and 69 investigations were concluded.

31. There were 33 thefts of narcotics and seven cases of loss of supplies through fires in June.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

32. Welfare payments in July amounted to ¥ 399,900,645 and assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 109,881,659 compared with ¥ 397,062,940 and ¥ 30,308,832 in June. Increased welfare payments were largely due to a total of ¥ 5,290,306 disbursed in cash grants to Fukui earthquake victims, a ¥ 2,466,793 increase over June. The 262-percent increase in assistance in kind was due to goods valued at ¥ 79,461,362 allocated to Fukui Prefecture for earthquake relief. Forty percent, or ¥ 31,736,568, represented foodstuffs, and ¥ 28,284,401, or 36 percent, clothing and textiles, while ¥ 13,207,714, or 15 percent, represented medical supplies. No assistance in kind was reported sent to Fukui Prefecture during June. Welfare recipients in July numbered 1,955,569 of whom 142,198 were in institutions, compared with 1,982,020 and 140,591 respectively in June. Fukui recipients numbered 20,120 of whom only 567 were in institutions.

33. The Ministry of Welfare increased the family public assistance allowances to counteract recent price increases of essential family needs.

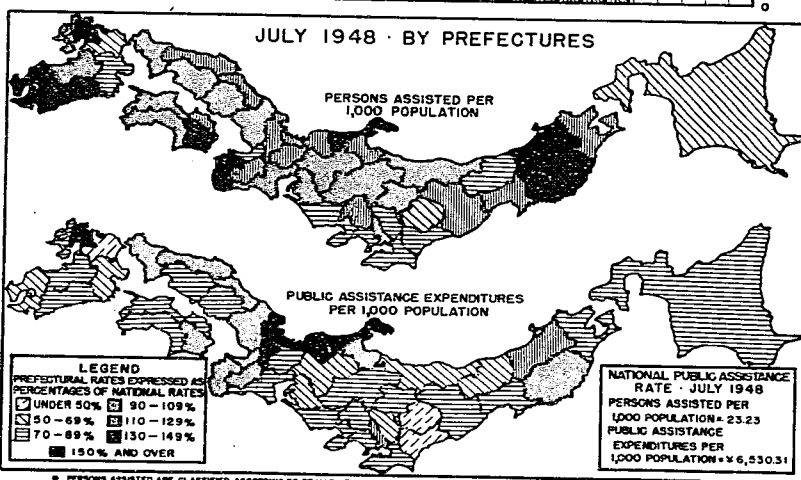
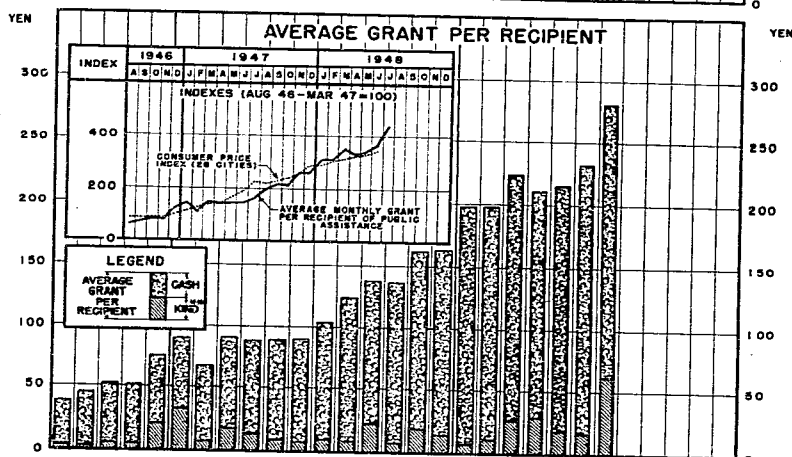
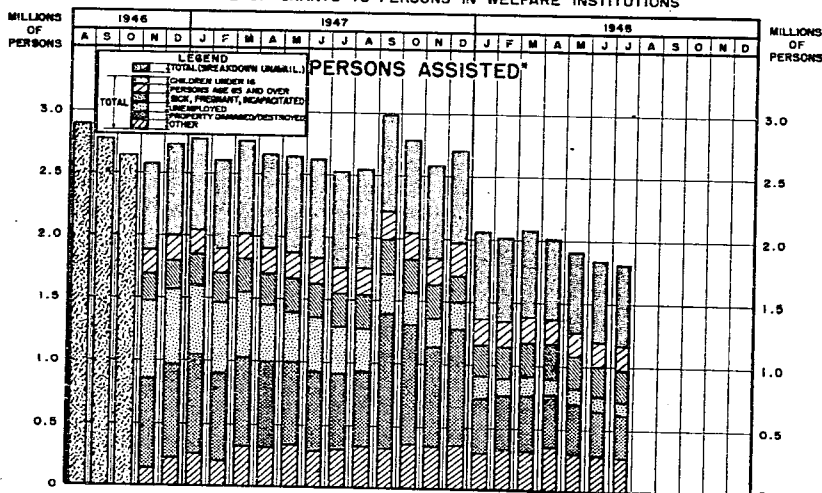
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCES
August
(yen)

	Number of Persons in Family						Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Tokyo and five large cities	720	1,735	2,700	2,930	4,100	4,795	670
Other cities	670	1,505	2,465	2,705	3,740	4,405	610
Towns and villages	620	1,380	2,230	2,485	3,380	4,010	570

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHEELY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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34. The Children's Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare established training courses throughout the country for day nursery and child welfare institution personnel.

35. A Japanese Junior Red Cross leadership center was conducted 25-31 July at Tamano in Okayama Prefecture. Fifty-five children, including one boy and one girl from each of the 23 chapters in southern Japan, attended. Students operated the center with minimum adult guidance.

Twelve Japanese supervisors, including nutritionists, teachers, craftsmen, nurses and safety service experts, gave courses in Junior Red Cross organization, community activities, home nursing, nutrition, water safety, accident prevention, English conversation and a variety of handicrafts.

36. The Ministry of Welfare ordered Diet, prefectural and local assembly members in August to refrain from serving as welfare commissioners (misei-in). This regulation was suggested by the members of the Diet who believed that it is difficult for persons to serve as welfare commissioners and not benefit thereby at election time.

37. The new Central Social Welfare Hall, established in the former Naval Museum in Tokyo, was formally dedicated 28 July. The new hall will house the national offices of Community Chest and the National Social Work Research Institute. It also has conference room facilities for welfare meetings sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare. The hall provides for a library with approximately 20,000 books and periodicals on social welfare subjects.

38. One shipment of LARA relief supplies totaling 999 bales of cotton from Brazil was received in August.

The total amount of LARA relief supplies received as of 15 July was 13,624,527 pounds valued at \$ 3,826,638.56. Eighty-three shipments had been received since 1 September 1946. Supplies came from the following member agencies of LARA:

LICENSED AGENCIES FOR RELIEF IN ASIA
Relief Supplies Received
1 September 1946 - 15 July 1948

<u>Member Agency</u>	<u>Weight (pounds)</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
American Friends Service Committee	2,502,000	769,974.68
Japan Relief Committee of Argentina	73,216	64,640.00
Brethren Service Committee	83,210	15,552.00
Japan Relief Committee of Brazil	396,480	37,007.10
Canadian Council of Churches	16,437	16,437.00
Church World Service	7,888,049	2,155,023.40
Japan Relief Committee of Honolulu	664,929	244,708.52
Lutheran Service Committee	169,045	59,145.20
Mennonite Service Committee	59,900	2,700.00
War Relief Service	<u>1,771,261</u>	<u>461,450.66</u>
Total	13,624,527	3,826,638.56

39. A Rehabilitation Section (Kosei-ka) was created in the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to aid needy foreign nationals, to administer programs to protect physically handicapped persons, to administer the national institutions for the

blind at Shiobara in Tochigi Prefecture and at Ohara in Tokyo, and to supervise protection programs for street girls.

SOCIAL SECURITY

40. The recommendation of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee to increase allowances for medical care under the Health and Seamen's Insurance Laws by approximately 40 percent as of 1 August and an additional increase of approximately 10 percent effective 1 October were approved by the Minister of Welfare.

The rates are also used by the Mutual Aid Associations in accordance with provisions in the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law. The revised National Health Insurance Law provides for a separate committee to recommend standard rates for local communities. The former committee recommended that until this committee is established the Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee rates should be used.

41. A cabinet order 18 August established appeal boards to function for Government Workers Mutual Aid Associations under provisions of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law.

42. A summary of Japanese social insurance statistics was released for the first time in July as a part of the Report of the Social Security Mission from the United States. Publication of such data had been discontinued during the war so that such statistics were badly neglected. Reporting has now been regularized sufficiently to permit publication of current as well as background data on six of the programs now in operation.

Annual summaries were revised in the light of more recent information and brought up to date to include data for the complete 1947 fiscal year.

Five insurance programs were in existence at the time of the surrender: Health Insurance established in 1926, Welfare Pension Insurance in 1941, Seamen's Insurance in 1939, Government Pension System in 1923 and the Government Mutual Aid Societies in 1907. In the second year of the Occupation the Unemployment Insurance and the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance programs were established, the latter replacing the Employers' Liability Insurance, a more limited scheme operating previously.

43. Nongovernment insurance coverage declined during the last years of the war. In the Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, which cover wage earners in private industry, the destruction of plants and ships caused by the war largely accounts for this decline. The general disorganization following the surrender is an additional important element. It accounts for part of the 1945 drop in Seamen's Insurance coverage and the decline in National Health Insurance coverage, a program mostly for self-employed persons and their families.

Since 1946 there has been a gradual comeback in coverage. In the Health Insurance, the Welfare Pension Insurance and the Seamen's Insurance the comeback was pronounced in 1947. Most of the increase in the amount of contributions collected is attributed to inflation. Thus inflated payrolls caused more insured to reach the higher wage brackets or even to exceed the limit of taxable wages. In the latter case the degree of inflation would not be reflected fully, except for periodic increases in the amount declared taxable under the laws passed in 1946 and 1947.

The immense drop in the number of persons covered under the Government Pension System is explained by the dropping out, in 1945, of over 1,000,000 military personnel formerly qualifying as government officials. Government Mutual Aid Societies did not follow this downward trend because they included government personnel and industrial employees working in government-owned enterprises. The latter group accounts for over one half of the total.

SELECTED STATISTICS ON JAPANESE SOCIAL INSURANCES
Coverage and Finances a/

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Health Insurance				
Government-managed Health Insurance				
Persons covered				
Number of primary insured b/	4,550,305	3,370,226	2,290,013	2,347,029
Estimated number of dependents b/	6,210,000	6,740,000	5,170,000	5,400,000
Number of establishments covered	131,737	90,225	65,425	27,120
Total taxable payroll (yen)	4,020,000,000	3,190,000,000	7,110,000,000	25,797,391,590
Income (yen)				
Total contributions	143,415,582	107,419,046	250,550,550	250,276,000 c/
Total income, including miscellaneous	151,297,900	117,390,252	263,573,502	262,980,000 e/
Expenditures (yen)				
Total cost of benefits	24,005,000	62,071,000	126,020,473	700,372,000 e/
Cost of capital outlay, welfare services and drugs	2,652,151	3,440,294	17,219,153	25,257,000 e/
Cost of administration	4,572,140	7,502,234	30,222,200 f/	52,322,000 e/
Total expenditure, including miscellaneous	91,224,531	77,075,528	234,755,465	228,175,000 e/
Reserves at end of fiscal year (yen)	205,946,590	232,030,152 e/	256,761,499 e/	247,526,000 e/
Society-managed Health Insurance				
Coverage				
Number of primary insured	4,568,502	3,000,569	1,924,095	2,240,535
Estimated number of dependents	6,040,000	6,000,000	4,560,000	5,150,000
Number of societies	592	602	627	631
Income (yen)				
Total contributions f/	194,733,000	140,307,000	376,653,000	1,769,155,000 e/
National subsidy	3,424,463	5,462,578	3,401,160	6,720,696
Expenditures (yen)				
Cost of benefits g/	131,097,000	10,250,000	217,220,000	1,051,054,479 h/
Reserves at end of fiscal year (yen) h/	107,159,000	110,567,000	119,246,000	130,193,000
Welfare Pension Insurance				
Coverage				
Number of insured b/	6,531,613	6,414,511	4,022,725	4,594,137
Number of establishments covered i/	125,612	22,850	23,966	25,462
Total taxable payroll (yen)	6,501,044,701	6,583,894,445	15,595,550,496	22,705,384,330
Income (yen)				
Total contributions	511,204,248	577,153,627	1,543,730,034	2,656,509,283
National subsidy	5,471,921	5,825,376	21,324,129	21,257,077
Total income, including miscellaneous	534,056,274	612,915,376	1,668,222,712	2,182,229,427
Expenditures (yen)				
Total cost of benefits	623,293	53,601,162	126,032,148	154,207,833
Cost of welfare services and capital outlay	0	1,511,000	1,578,400	4,000,000
Cost of administration	5,406,042	5,744,050	11,154,000	10,248,996
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	6,135,894	61,204,258	139,161,605	178,621,508
Reserves at end of fiscal year (yen)	904,211,128	1,445,522,242	2,523,053,256	5,530,721,174
Seaman's Insurance				
Coverage				
Number of insured	122,254	91,723	93,466	86,126
Number of shipowners	-	-	1,473	1,170
Total taxable payroll (yen)	90,957,215	92,009,950	334,115,936	233,746,290
Income (yen)				
National subsidy	274,412	5,780,217	8,622,222	24,343,747
Total contributions	8,463,242	13,125,023	21,621,624	103,252,729
Total income, including miscellaneous	9,920,321	29,805,144	36,262,726	130,400,720
Expenditures (yen)				
Cost of benefits	2,491,649	2,530,246	25,183,652	71,715,711
Cost of welfare services and capital outlay	562,535	610,351	872,738	3,351,724
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	3,425,711	3,971,735	26,051,021	80,250,602
Reserves at end of fiscal year (yen)	33,866,710	50,795,119	92,257,754	142,107,711
Unemployment Insurance for Seamen k/				
Number of insured	-	-	-	76,470
Total taxable payroll (yen)	-	-	-	1,710
Income (yen)				
National subsidy	-	-	-	15,224
Total contributions	-	-	-	1,710
Total income, including miscellaneous	-	-	-	16,934
Expenditures (yen)				
Cost of benefits	-	-	-	1,710
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	-	-	-	1,710
Reserves at end of fiscal year (yen)	-	-	-	14,224
National Health Insurance				
Coverage				
Number of associations	10,420 l/	10,337	7,377	7,072
Total number of insured	41,161,301 m/	46,917,800	30,144,900	32,326,156
Income (yen)				
Total contributions	157,245,000	261,443,000	694,629,000	777,223,914
National subsidy	62,823,722	69,538,077	226,501,133	377,312,411
Prefectural subsidies	304,724	1,049,167	3,723,722	24,443,992
Local subsidies n/	400,000	820,000	3,350,000	-
Total income, including miscellaneous o/	221,073,452	335,850,267	928,613,855	1,646,674,000

	1944	1945	1946	1947
National Health Insurance (continued)				
Expenditures (yen)				
Cost of benefits $\frac{a}{b}$	237,227,513	373,661,000 $\frac{a}{b}$	728,058,000 $\frac{a}{b}$	1,184,341,017 $\frac{a}{b}$
Health and welfare services	22,273,110	5,000,000 $\frac{a}{b}$	38,195,000	68,660,748
Construction of clinics and hospitals	-	8,415,564	271,049,075	343,005,268
Cost of administration	-	42,077,246	149,590,000	222,557,318
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	-	429,153,210	1,242,703,000	2,759,605,000 $\frac{a}{b}$
Reserves (yen)				
Government Pension System				
Coverage $\frac{a}{b}$	1,290,953	1,464,238	454,957	524,408
Number of insured	924,424,350	1,113,243,593	2,227,611,061	4,056,953,765
Total taxable payroll (yen)				
Income (yen)	13,923,890	16,061,702	17,203,725	19,760,826
Total contributions	457,771,399	552,612,517	168,376,030	-
National subsidy $\frac{a}{b}$	471,695,829	574,675,219	186,039,215	-
Total income, including miscellaneous				
Expenditures (yen)	471,061,234	573,727,388	183,215,599	15,875,092
Cost of benefits	471,061,234	573,727,388	183,215,599	15,875,092
Cost of administration $\frac{a}{b}$			2,824,216	-
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	471,061,234	574,075,219	186,039,215	-
Government Mutual Aid Societies				
Coverage	1,777,553	1,778,612	1,912,244	
Number of primary insured	3,533,000	3,658,000	4,009,000	
Estimated number of dependents	120,235,182	122,924,466	915,752,930	
Total taxable payroll				
Income (yen)	52,051,765	58,520,373	107,165,061	
Total contributions	44,522,953	53,802,601	103,631,346	
National subsidy $\frac{a}{b}$	4,570,124	4,418,037	12,540,212	
Prefectural subsidies	126,204,614	144,156,876	251,462,683	
Total income, including miscellaneous				
Expenditures (yen)	51,762,341	62,427,338	123,420,286	
Cost of benefits				
Cost of health and welfare service and capital outlay	1,436,683	404,662	1,228,444	
Total expenditures, including miscellaneous	53,052,517	68,056,478	139,203,562	
Reserves	603,041,919	679,142,318	790,231,440	
		1948	May	
	April			
Health Insurance				
Government-managed Health Insurance				
Coverage	2,550,108		2,647,004	
Number of primary insured	1,822,222		1,994,845	
Male	924,122		932,159	
Female	900,000		6,068,000	
Estimated number of dependents	68,746		99,424	
Number of establishments covered	4,664,328,100		5,342,436,700	
Total taxable payroll (yen)	4,197,620,400		4,519,472,400	
Male	750,707,700		822,994,300	
Female				
Income (yen)	163,620,526		151,521,940	
Total contributions collected	233,569,089		255,310,740	
Total delinquent $\frac{a}{b}$				
Expenditures (yen)	163,247,247		142,145,103	
Total benefits paid	124,078,555		122,520,202	
For primary insured	36,968,622		25,164,991	
For dependents				
Society-managed Health Insurance				
Coverage $\frac{a}{b}$	2,290,240		2,303,421	
Number of primary insured	5,222,000		5,298,000	
Estimated number of dependents	692		732	
Number of societies				
Welfare Pension Insurance				
Coverage	4,872,478		4,585,225	
Number of insured at the end of month	3,638,464		3,740,021	
Male	1,204,024		1,240,204	
Female	100,440		103,818	
Number of establishments covered	2,203,024,405		2,322,022,825	
Total taxable payroll (yen)	2,138,075,537		2,139,703,502	
Male	635,508,758		652,379,418	
Female				
Income (yen)	311,550,663		231,240,236	
Total contributions collected	417,133,550		435,022,076	
Total delinquent $\frac{a}{b}$				
Expenditures (yen)	22,536,321		15,800,183	
Total benefits paid				
Seaman's Insurance				
Coverage				
Number of insured $\frac{a}{b}$	20,477		50,076	
Health and Pension Insurance	20,340		55,451	
Unemployment Insurance				

Seaman's Insurance (continued)	1948	
	April	May
Coverage (continued)		
Number of shipowners		
Health and Pension Insurance	2,110	2,400
Unemployment Insurance	2,026	2,324
Total taxable payroll (Health and Pension Insurance) (yen)	189,939,969	200,590,252
Total taxable payroll (Unemployment Insurance) (yen)	122,245,400	190,295,377
Income (yen)		
Total contributions collected		
Unemployment Insurance	3,305,330	7,392,807
Health and Pension Insurance	32,255,590	44,369,048
Total delinquent	92,333,666	45,210,123
Expenditures (yen)		
Total benefits paid	12,724,291	16,668,401

- a/ Fiscal year.
b/ Annual average.
c/ Preliminary estimate.
d/ ¥ 683,251 added to reserve.
e/ Minor discrepancies exist between actual and book figures due to late prefectural deposits.
f/ Not including substantial but unknown contributions made by employers in the form of hospitals, clinics, personnel and office space charged as business expense.
g/ Not including the cost of additional benefits provided by some societies over and above those provided by law.
h/ Estimated on the basis of a small sample of societies from which reports were received.
i/ At end of fiscal year.
j/ Includes ¥ 10,415,762 balance from unpaid national subsidies.
k/ December 1947 - February 1948.
l/ First three quarters of the fiscal year.
m/ Estimated.
n/ Includes partial payments by the insured.
o/ For the first seven months of the fiscal year.
p/ Not including hidden subsidies in personnel, rent and supplies.
q/ Part of actual cost.
r/ Cumulative.
s/ Women are not insured.

VITAL STATISTICS

44. Birth, stillbirth, marriage and divorce rates in June declined 6, 2, 24 and 17 percent respectively from the preceding month's rates. The birth rate was the lowest June rate since 1919. The infant death rate was also lower than the June rate of any of the preceding eight years for which data are available.

VITAL STATISTICS a/ June

	City b/	Noncity	All Japan
Births	64,569 (28.4)	123,163 (28.6)	187,732 (28.6)
Deaths	23,690 (10.4)	49,914 (11.6)	73,604 (11.2)
Infant deaths	2,223 (49.9)	8,005 (65.0)	11,228 (59.8)
Stillbirths c/	4,421 (68.5)	5,979 (48.5)	10,400 (55.4)
Marriages	26,408 (11.6)	45,134 (10.5)	71,542 (10.9)
Divorces	2,419 (1.1)	3,648 (0.8)	6,067 (0.9)

- a/ Rate per 1,000 population per annum in parentheses.
b/ Cities (shi) in general include all communities of more than 30,000 population.
c/ Rate per 1,000 live births in parentheses.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

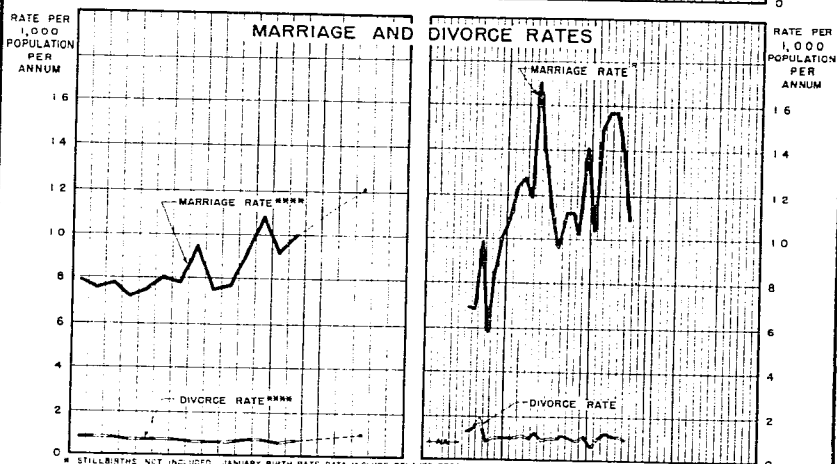
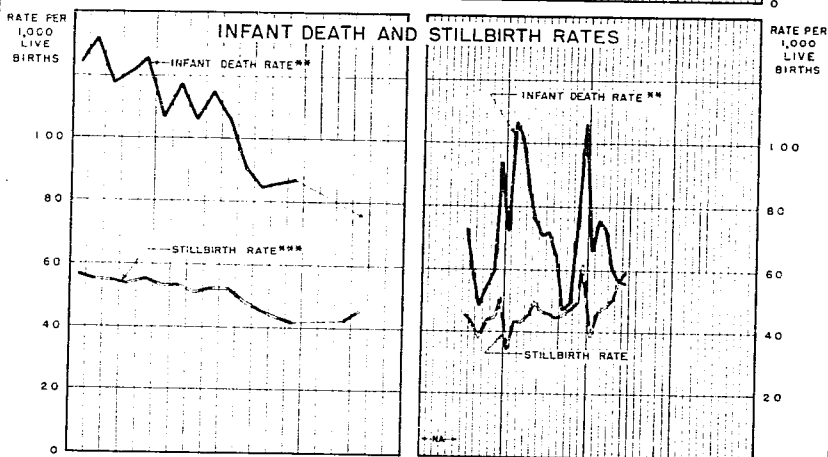
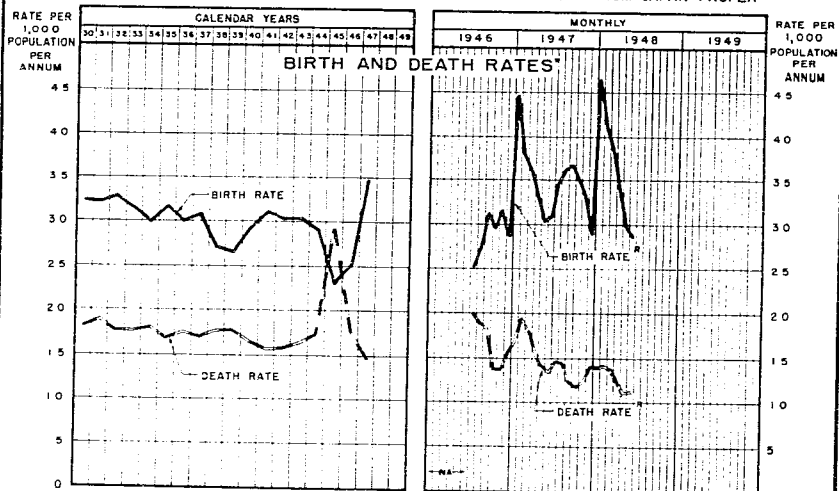
45. Approximately 70 percent of all deaths in May were due to 10 causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH June

	Deaths	Rate/100,000 Population/Annum
Tuberculosis, all types	12,844	195.4
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	7,245	110.2
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	6,736	102.5
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,663	70.9
Senility	4,058	61.7

VITAL STATISTICS

REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



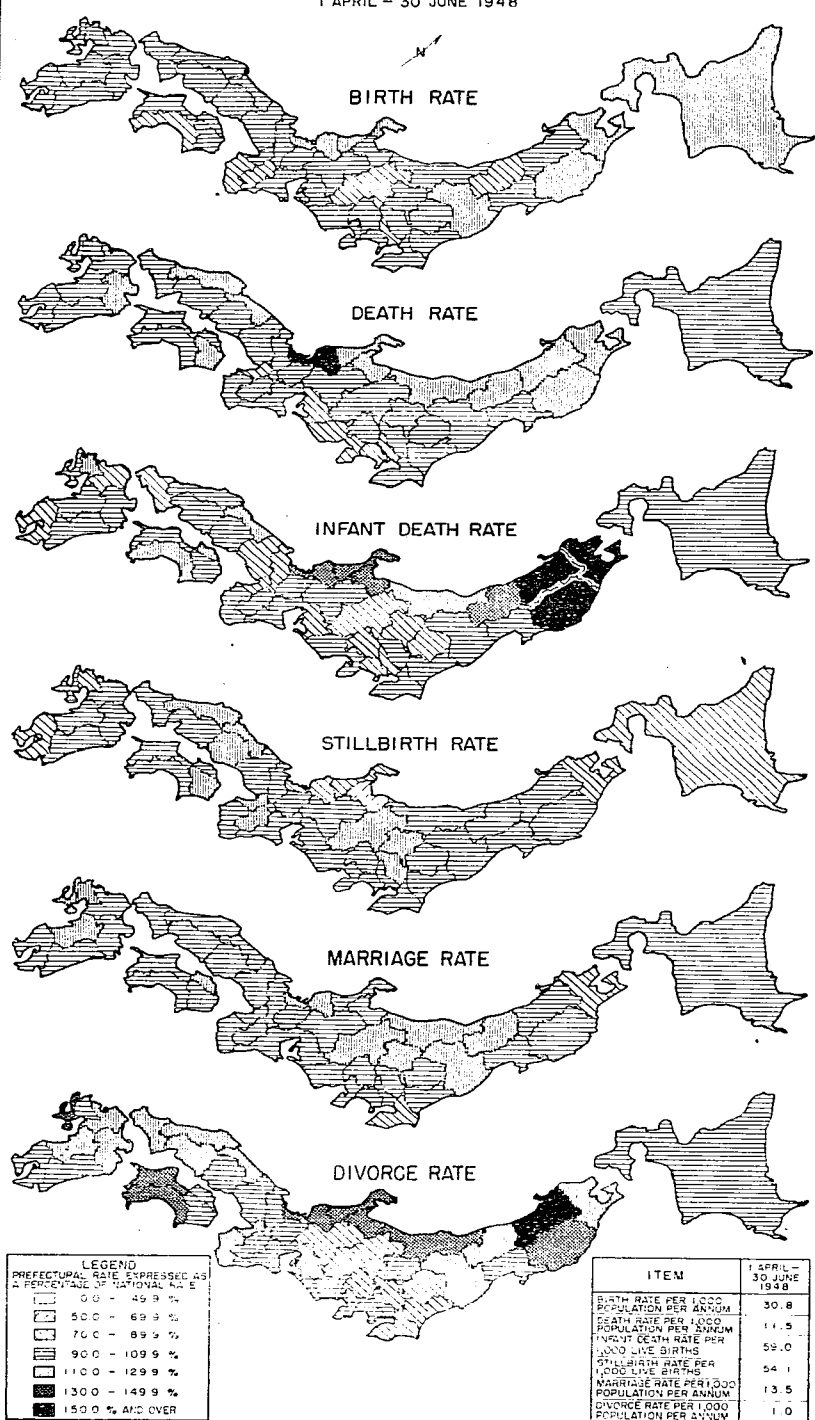
* STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED. JANUARY BIRTH RATE DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.
 ** DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. 1944-46 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 *** 1944-46 DATA NOT AVAILABLE. **** 1944-46 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 NOTE: BY JANUARY-MAY 1946 DATA REVISED, 1947 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948



LEGEND
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE

[White]	0.0 - 49.9 %
[Diagonal lines /]	50.0 - 69.9 %
[Diagonal lines \]	70.0 - 89.9 %
[Horizontal lines]	90.0 - 109.9 %
[Vertical lines]	110.0 - 129.9 %
[Cross-hatch]	130.0 - 149.9 %
[Solid black]	150.0 % AND OVER

ITEM	1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	30.8
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	11.5
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	59.0
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	24.1
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	13.5
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	1.0

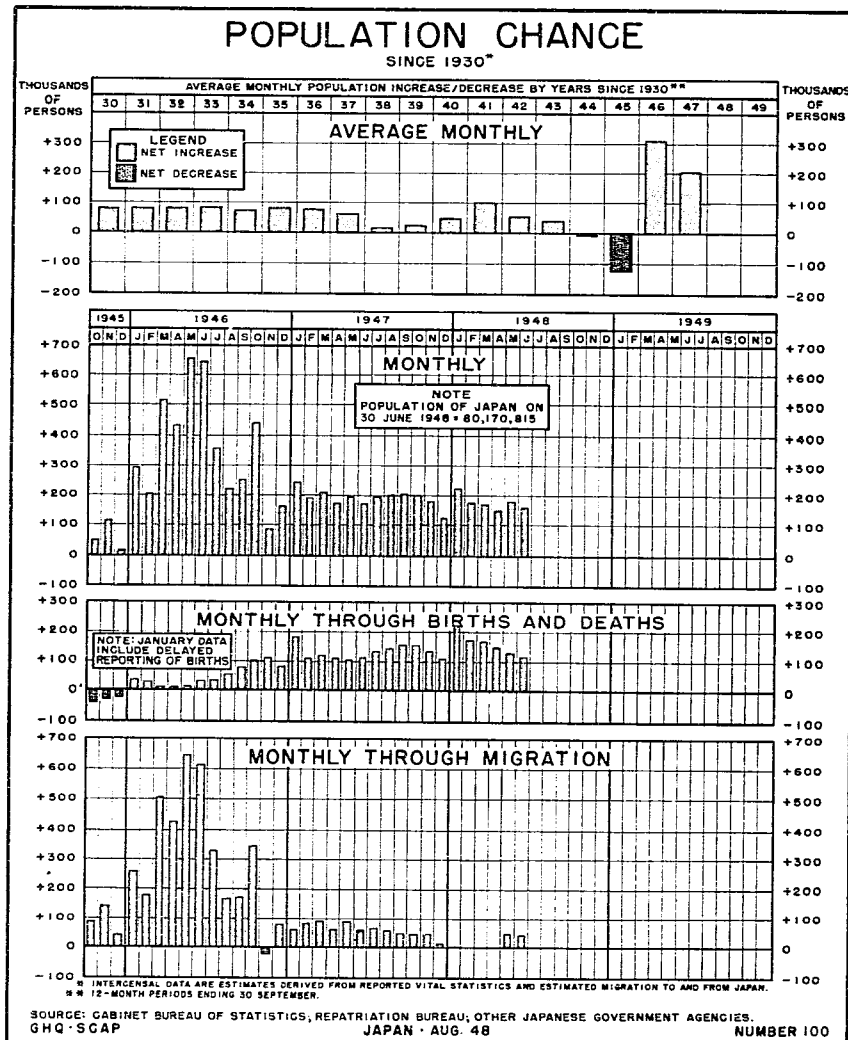
SOURCE: NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, JAPAN. DATA ARE ON THE BASIS OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1948.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 99

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annun</u>
Accidents	4,035	61.4
Heart diseases	3,762	57.2
Pneumonia, all types	3,120	47.5
Nephritis	2,787	42.2
Congenital debility	2,171	33.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Population

46. The population of Japan on 30 June was 80,170,815, an increase of 158,737 through births and migration from 31 May. The net change from births and deaths resulted in an increase of 115,323 persons while repatriation added 43,414 persons.



47. According to detailed analyses of the 1 October 1947 census completed in August the city population densities of 42 of

Japan's 46 prefectures increased over the densities reported in the 26 April 1946 census. County (gun) population densities exclusive of cities rose in 41 prefectures, remained approximately the same in one and decreased in four prefectures. See the map on the following two pages.

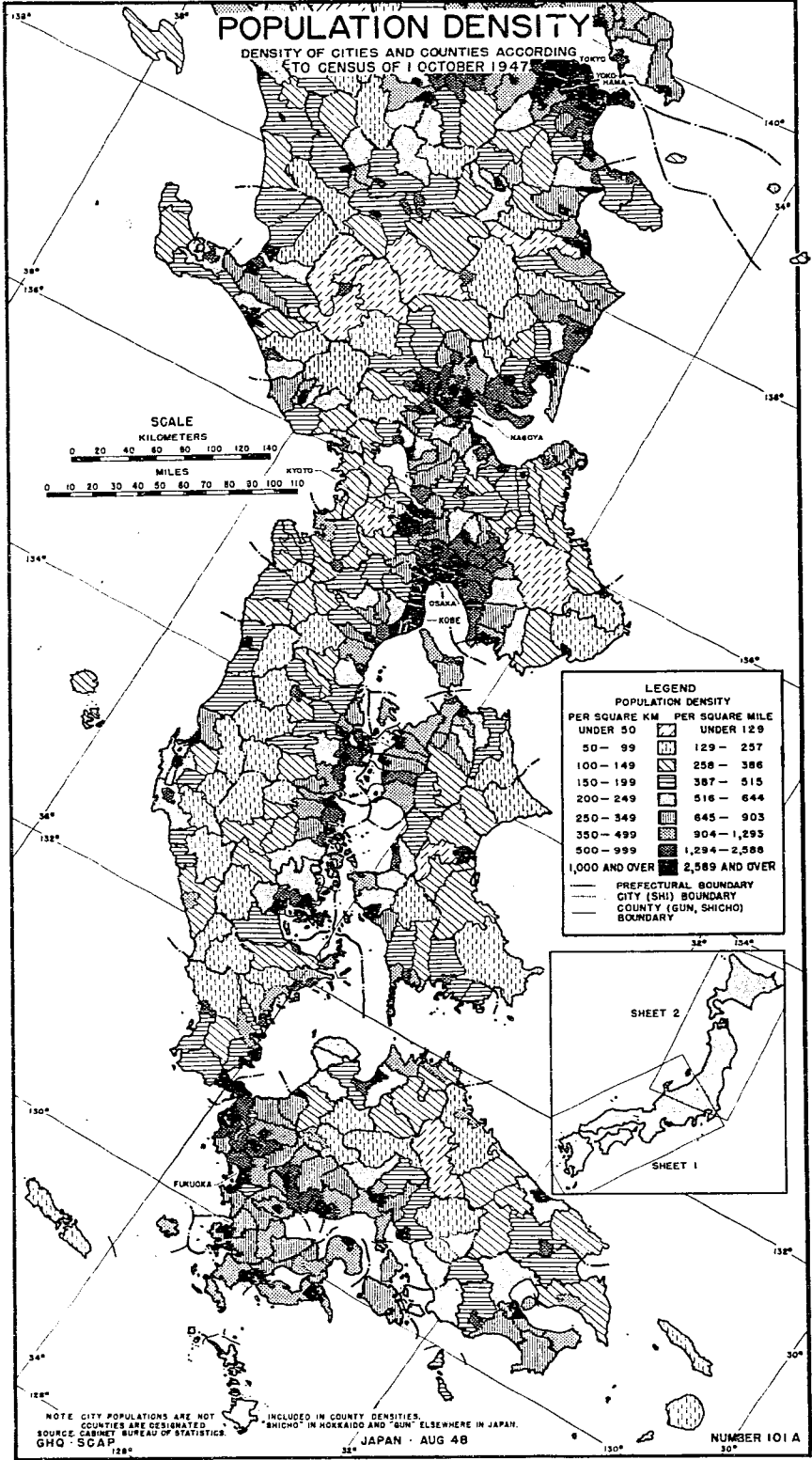
City population densities in 35 of the prefectures ranged from 1,193 persons to 4,412 persons per square kilometer. County population densities of 41 of the prefectures varied from 100 to 489 persons per square kilometer.

Tokyo Prefecture had the largest city population density, 7,141 persons per square kilometer, while Osaka Prefecture contained the top county population, 752 persons per square kilometer.

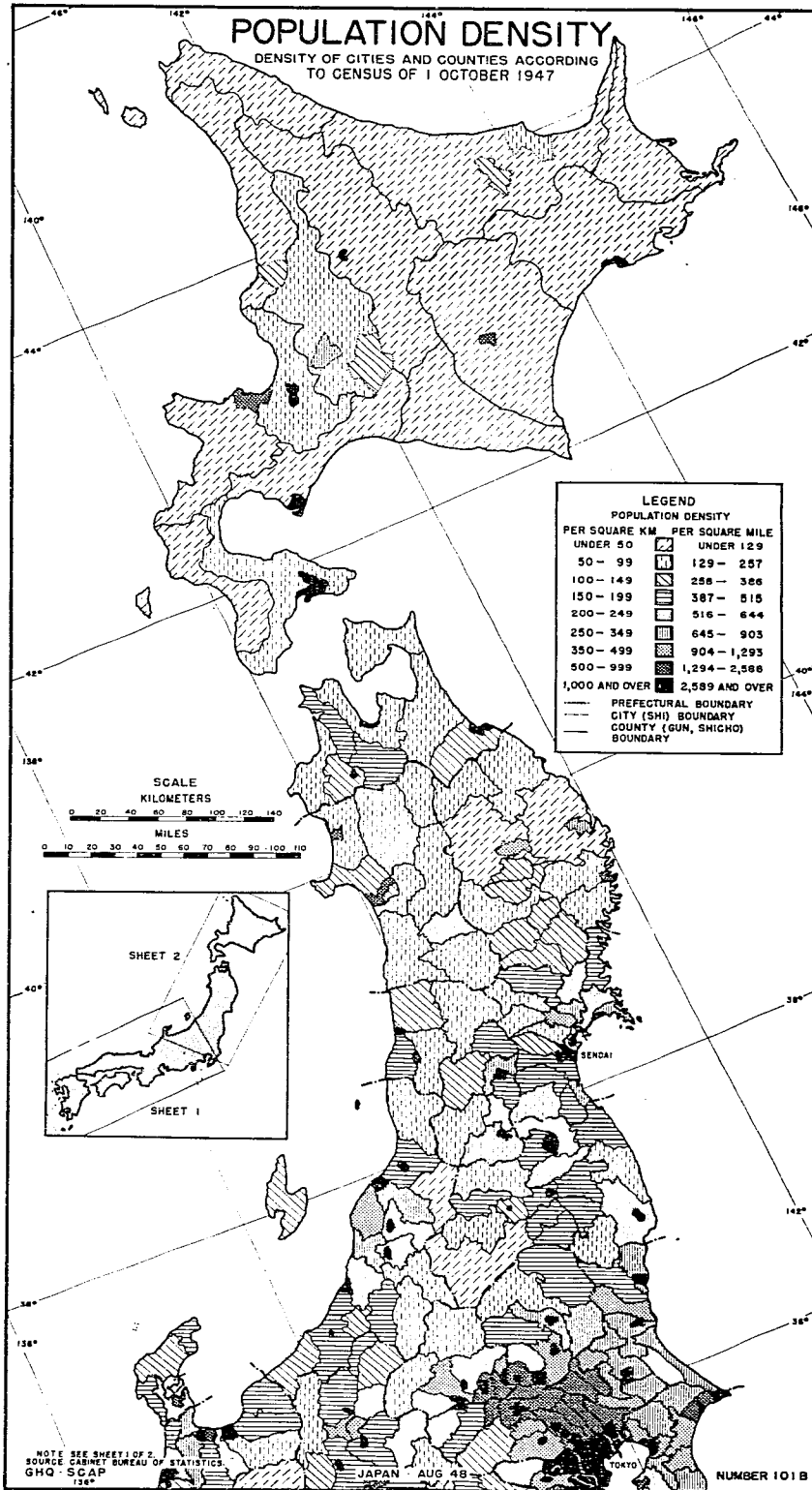
REPATRIATION

48. Persons repatriated to Japan from 30 July to 2 September numbered 44,425, of whom 42,838 returned from Soviet areas, 872 from Manchuria, 268 from China, 264 from the Ryukyu Islands, 89 from South Korea, 50 from North Indo-China, 23 from the Philippine Islands, 20 from Hawaii and one from Hongkong. Repatriation from Soviet areas was resumed in May after being suspended from January through April.

As of 2 September 6,024,686 persons were returned to Japan, as shown in the chart on page 280.

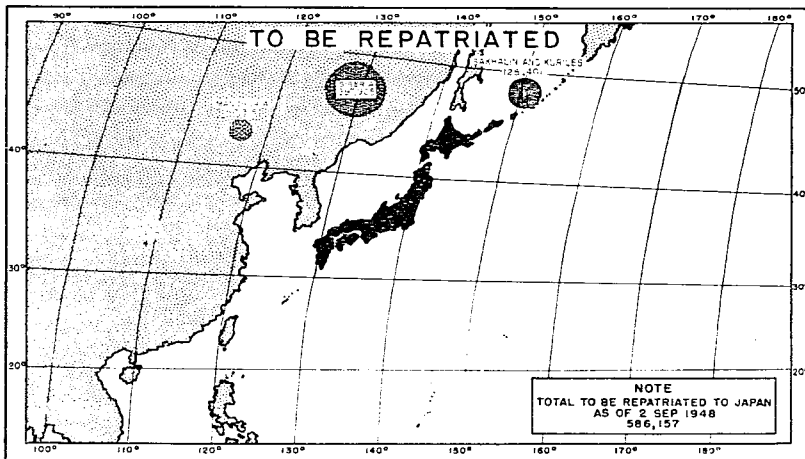
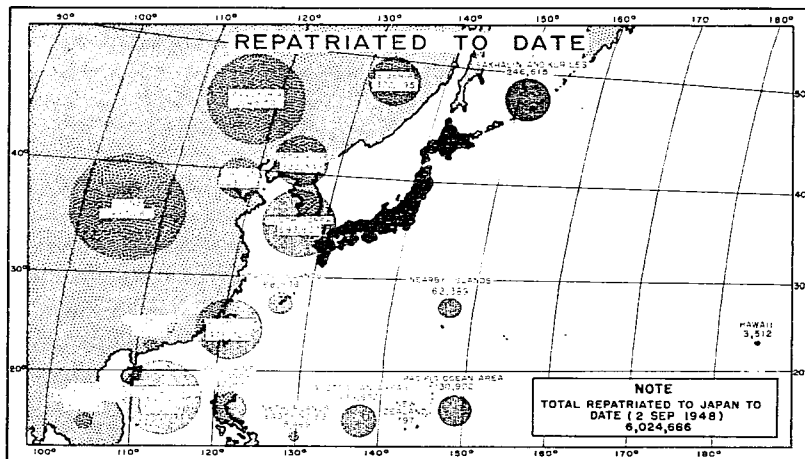
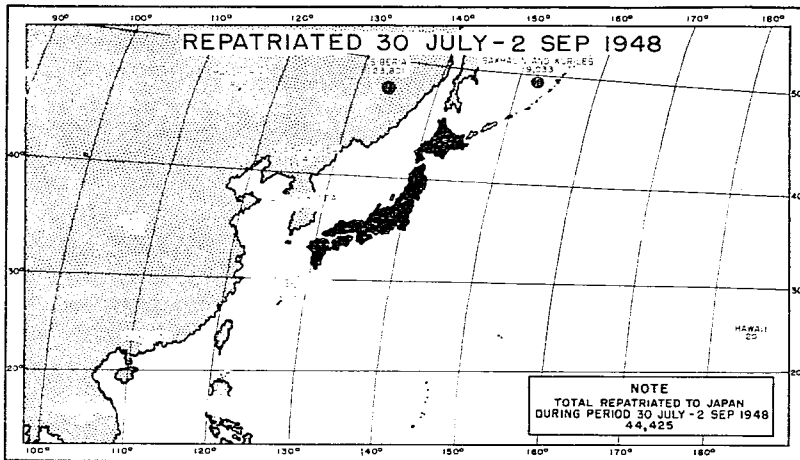


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REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 2 SEP 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 102

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, RELIGION, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Religion and Cultural Resources	25
Media of Expression	31

EDUCATION

Administration

1. The relationship between the Ministry of Education and the national All-Japan Congress of Teachers Unions and the parallel relationship between prefectural education officials and prefectural teachers unions were redefined by a 31 July cabinet ordinance.

2. Trade-unions composed of teachers are a postwar development in Japan. The first union was formed 23 December 1945 as an attempt to elevate the low economic status of teachers. It was soon challenged by the rise of rival unions, but reorganizations and mergers resulted by April 1947 in the survival of two strong groups. These were the All-Japan Conference of Teachers Unions and the National Federation of Teachers Unions. The growing power of these two groups was demonstrated in March 1947 by collective bargaining agreements with the Ministry of Education under the Labor Standards Law. On 8 June 1947 these two major unions merged. The contracts signed in March were combined into one contract which defined the relationship between the Ministry of Education and the new single teachers union, the All-Japan Congress of Teachers Unions.

This contract also was obtained through collective bargaining. It gave the union rights and privileges which raised many critical questions and problems concerning educational administration.

It committed the Minister of Education to actions which overstepped his legal rights. One article committed him to establish a system of retirement allowances, although as the final decision upon a retirement system rested with the Diet, the Ministry of Education could at best commit itself only to work for such a retirement system. The granting of three years leave of absence in the event a teacher contracted tuberculosis, as provided in the contract, was not within the power of the Ministry of Education. Provisions for working hours, standards for working hours, standards for teacher load and the size of classes were determined by the contract without a realistic evaluation in a period of critical teacher shortage and serious economic crisis.

The inability of the Ministry of Education to fulfill all the provisions of the contract appeared to be recognized by the union, however, and efforts made by the ministry to induce the Diet to enact legislation were accepted by the union as fulfillment of these provisions.

Two other features of the contract gave rise to immediate and continuing problems. The first was the provision that one out of every 300 teachers would be released from all teaching

responsibilities and assignments and would work for the union on a full-time basis, while continuing to receive a salary as a teacher. As a result of this provision 1,500 to 2,000 teachers became active, full-time employees of the union. When those selected by their prefectural unions to work in the national headquarters of the union were transferred to Tokyo, they made daily visits to the various bureaus, sections and subsections of the Ministry of Education demanding accountings of ministry activities. Whenever critical disputes arose the higher officials of the ministry were visited by large delegations staging demonstrations.

The second feature of the contract which caused serious problems during the months following the signing was the provision for a "Work Council." This provision stipulated that a joint conference of representatives of the two signing parties would discuss certain questions prior to action by the Ministry of Education. Whatever value such a provision might have had in retarding arbitrary bureaucratic action was negated by its vagueness. During the year and one half which followed the signing of the contract there was a series of disputes as to what matters should be referred to the "Work Council" and as to the significance of agreements or disagreements within this council. The practice of the union was to use the threat of strikes and to turn to the machinery of labor mediation whenever agreement could not be reached on an issue. The contract did not specify which matters properly might be referred to mediation and which ones might not. In general the practice of the union, both at the national level and in disputes between the prefectural unions and the prefectural governments, was to use the provisions for collective bargaining and the power to strike as an effective veto power in matters of administration. In one prefecture the union insisted that the Governor's authority to appoint principals of schools should be exercised only with the union's approval in each case. This and similar stands taken by union representatives precipitated a condition in which the duly constituted educational authorities were asked, in effect, to delegate their responsibility to the union itself.

The contract was continued in force by its automatic continuance provisions until the late spring of 1948 when both parties indicated that a revision of the contract was desired. The union draft of the revised contract was made the basis for negotiations after some discussion. Negotiations failed and were renewed several times, and the old contract was extended. In July 1948 the union announced that the question would be referred to the Labor Relations Board for mediation.

On 22 July the relationship between government officials and unions of government workers entered a new phase with the issuance of the letter from the Supreme Commander to the Prime Minister. This letter was followed by a cabinet order which became the Government's temporary measure pending new legislation by the Diet. The cabinet order deprived government workers of the right to strike and of the right to bargain collectively. The Government immediately withdrew from all mediation proceedings.

The Ministry of Education informed teachers throughout the country of its own attitude by means of a memorandum 28 July stating that teachers were considered public servants and that they should not neglect their duties. It directed that those teachers who were working full-time for the union must either return to their teaching positions or be deprived of their salaries.

3. Closely related to the development of the All-Japan Congress of Teachers' Unions and its rise to power in educational affairs has been the decline of the Japan Education Association. During

and before the war this association was controlled and subsidized by the national government, its officials were appointed by the Ministry of Education and its major function was to control the thousands of teachers throughout Japan. Early in the Occupation the association was deprived of government support, and the Minister of Education appointed new officials and assigned to them the responsibility of developing a democratic and autonomous professional association.

During its attempts at reorganization and reform the association was vigorously attacked by the teachers' union, which insisted that there was no need for any educators' organization other than itself and that in the past the association had been so opposed to democratic principles that there was doubt about the desirability of its continuance in any form. The officials of the Japan Education Association replied that the union should restrict itself to matters of economics such as wages, working hours and security provisions, and leave the field of professional matters to the association. Several months of dispute followed this reply. In the meantime the fact that the membership of the union included nearly all the teachers in the country led to infiltration of the association by union members. Increasingly large numbers of its councils were composed of union members who subscribed to the union point of view, and the association decided by majority vote 6 August to dissolve. It transmitted its assets to the All-Japan Congress of Teachers' Unions. At present one group of dissenting members has taken the dissolution action to court in the hope that it will be declared illegal.

4. A cabinet order promulgated 19 August to enforce the Board of Education Law stipulated details for electing boards and for cooperation of local governments with the boards. Superintendents of education boards must have been school inspectors, teachers, chiefs of schools, or certain other education officials.

A meeting of all prefectural electoral administration committee chairmen was held in Tokyo 6 August to plan administration of school board elections 5 October.

5. On 13 August the Ministry of Education informed all prefectural screening committees of techniques for screening candidates for these elections. All candidates will be screened prior to election.

6. The ministry conducted a series of one-day training courses for leaders in six cities and distributed 472,000 posters clarifying the plans to decentralize educational administration and popularizing the purpose of the Board of Education Law to put education affairs in the hands of the people.

Fukui Earthquake Damage

7. The Ministry of Education reported in August that a total of 823,743 square meters of school buildings had been damaged or destroyed in the Fukui earthquake and fires of 28 June. In 236 schools of all levels, with a total of 2,371 classrooms and 97,704 pupils, 205,997 square meters were destroyed, 59,498 square meters were severely damaged and 58,248 square meters were slightly damaged.

Elementary Education

8. Two short courses of lectures and classroom techniques for teachers of the deaf and blind were held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Approximately 200 teachers of the blind attended a course held in Tokyo 24-30 August, and 200 teachers of the deaf and mute attended a course held in Ishikawa 26-31 August.

9. The first of a series of conferences on elementary education was held in Kanazawa 18-19 August by the Ministry of Education.

Secondary Education

10. The Ministry of Education completed a Handbook on Lower Secondary School Buildings, describing and illustrating specific plans for buildings practicable for Japan.

11. A Curriculum Revision Committee for secondary education, organized in April to plan coordination of general education and specialized vocational curriculums especially with regard to credits and graduation requirements, submitted recommendations to the Ministry of Education 25 August.

The committee recommended the following changes:

- (1) In the general education curriculum, addition of courses in national history and general mathematics; substitution of world history for history of the West and history of the Orient.
- (2) In home economics, addition of courses in family relationships, child development, home management, food, clothing and general homemaking.
- (3) In vocational education, integration of specialized subjects into fewer subjects with more intensive study of broader interest; establishment of five types of vocational courses, agricultural, industrial, commercial, fishery and homemaking; increasing the authority of individual principals over designation of compulsory vocational subjects to meet specific community needs; and requirement that all upper secondary school pupils take one vocational subject of at least three units.

The committee outlined suggested programs for 21 different areas of vocational training. An example follows:

MAJOR IN ELECTRICITY

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Grade 10</u>	<u>Grade 11</u>	<u>Grade 12</u>	<u>Total Units</u>
Shopwork	4	4	6	14
Electromagnetism	3	2	0	5
Electric power	0	3	4	7
Electrical machines	0	3	0	3
Related law	0	0	2	2
General education subjects	<u>21</u>	11	<u>6</u>	<u>38</u>
Total	28	23	18	69
Elective	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
Grand total	28	28	29	85

Electives

Shopwork	Prime movers
Drafting	Factory management
Electric power	Other technical subjects
Electrical machines	Foreign language
Applied dynamics	Other general education subjects

Higher Education

12. The 43-member University Chartering Committee, meeting in Tokyo 24 August, approved the qualifications required of university teachers. Such teachers must possess either a recognized academic degree or have published the results of research, or have at least three years' teaching experience or, for those with less than three years' experience, have demonstrated teaching ability.

Methods of student transfer from higher schools, colleges and normal schools were approved.

The final date by which all schools must submit plans for conversion to new-type four-year universities was extended to 31 August. As of 31 July 219 petitions for university status had been received. Approximately 200 technical specialists appointed by the committee were approved by the Cabinet as investigators of these applications. All applicant schools are to be investigated by February.

13. The annual meeting of the 13 presidents of government agricultural, forestry and fishery colleges was held at Obihiro, Hokkaido, 5-6 August. Discussions included such topics as cooperative organizations, home project agricultural training, reorganization of agricultural colleges, livestock economy and the place of small power equipment in Japanese agriculture.

14. The University Section of the Federation of Private Schools 24 July authorized increased tuition rates. Effective 1 October the tuition fee for liberal arts schools may be raised from ¥ 2,800 to ¥ 6,000 and the tuition fee for faculties of science from ¥ 3,300 to ¥ 7,200. This increase was suggested chiefly because the salaries of professors in government universities have been increased to a present monthly average of ¥ 10,000. The increases will be determined individually by each private university, as the Federation action was merely a policy recommendation.

15. The Ministry of Education announced 26 August that 48 selected colleges and universities will offer extension courses under grants of subsidies of ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 15,000 for each course. The exact amount of subsidy will be determined by the length of each course.

16. Following a decision of the Tokyo College of Music to eliminate Japanese classical music from its curriculum in 1949, a compromise plan provided for the establishment of a research institute in the college to develop a satisfactory program of studies. After such a program has been systematized the subject will be re-introduced into the curriculum. The college operates under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education.

Vocational Education

17. The Ministry of Education 7 August defined the legal status of labor schools. Labor schools and "educational institutions of similar category" will be classed as miscellaneous schools in accordance with established regulations. Programs held without a regular curriculum and involving no more than one week of activities will not be considered as approved, but will be regarded as conferences or meetings, not requiring approval.

18. A Summer Institute on Vocational Guidance was held 18-26 August at St. Paul's University, Tokyo, to provide instructors of lower secondary school teachers with a basic understanding of vocational guidance. Approximately 300 prefectural supervisors of

vocational education, guidance and social studies, as well as principals and teachers of lower secondary schools and professors of normal schools and colleges, attended this institute.

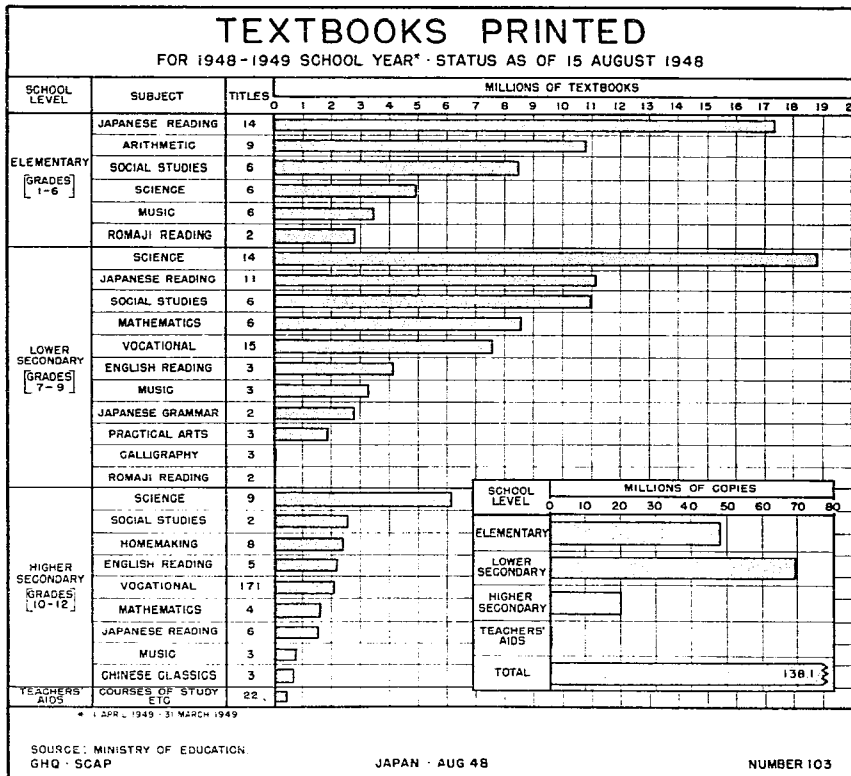
19. The Tokyo Central Radio Communication Training Institute held formal exercises 17 August to mark the transfer of radio communication training schools from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications to the Ministry of Education. Similar transfers affected communication institutions located in Osaka, Kumamoto and Sendai.

Textbooks

20. As of 19 August the Textbook Authorization Commission had received and processed 584 manuscripts submitted under the terms of the Textbook Publication Law. At textbook exhibits held in each prefecture starting 25 August, a total of 61,525 copies of the "Official Catalog of Authorized Textbooks for 1949-50" were distributed together with supplements, containing the titles of 63 approved textbooks.

Manuscripts of Romaji textbooks for use in elementary and lower secondary schools during the school year 1949-50 were prepared for publication during August by the Ministry of Education.

21. As of 15 August the Ministry of Education had authorized the printing of 160,590,124 copies of textbooks for all school levels. As of 15 August 138,093,422 copies had been printed.



Libraries

22. Forty-four librarians attended an institute of library

science for college and university librarians held in Tokyo 26-31 August.

23. The National Diet Library prepared a preliminary report 20 August on technical and bibliographical service to be used by the Diet Library and to aid in the proposed standardization of Japanese library practices.

24. An exhibition of the 193 books contained in the second part of a gift shipment from the United States Education Mission was held in Tokyo 11-18 August and at Sapporo 25 August.

RELIGION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Nishi Honganji Assembly

25. A special assembly of the Nishi Honganji Branch of the Jodo Shin Sect of Buddhism convened 25 August to consider measures recommended by a special reform committee. The chief points considered were (1) replacement of the sect's present ranking system by a new system of fewer ranks and with promotions based upon seniority and ability rather than upon financial contribution; (2) revision of the temple allotment budgeting system to eliminate practices which have led to allegations of compulsory contribution; (3) revision of administration to assure equal participation by priests and laymen and to give fairer treatment to the lower-ranking personnel.

O-bon Festivals

26. The annual O-bon festivals or "Feast of Lanterns" were held in all parts of Japan on an elaborate scale during July and August.

Funds for Reconstruction at Miyajima

27. The Economic Stabilization Board authorized ¥ 6,100,000 for the repair of cultural properties at Miyajima, damaged by typhoons. The island, located in Hiroshima Prefecture, contains 31 national treasure structures, including the famous Itsukushima Shrine.

Christian Missions

28. The Council of Cooperation in Japan, consisting of representatives of the United Churches of Christ in Japan and the Christian Education Association, and Protestant missionaries representing the Interboard Committee of Cooperating Churches of the Foreign Missions Conference for North America, approved their 1948-49 budget 23 July. The mission board appropriations total \$ 3,200,000 which will be used for current expenses and reconstruction of educational facilities.

A five-year expansion plan for the Churches of Christ in Japan, approved by the Council of Cooperation in Japan, allows for grants totaling \$ 5,250,000 from eight cooperating American denominations. The fund will be used for community centers, social welfare work, religious education, youth activities, ministerial education, scholarships for study abroad, church reconstruction and evangelistic activities.

29. Three Japanese representatives of Christian organizations left Japan to attend religious conferences. Tsutae Nara, general secretary of the Osaka YMCA, left 10 August to attend the International YMCA Conference in the United States. Miss Shizue Hikaru, general secretary of the Japanese YMCA, and Miss Yuji Naito, secretary

of the Kobe YWCA, departed for conferences in the United States and Europe.

Permission to enter Japan was given to 95 religious workers in August.

Suppression of Salacious Literature

30. A movement to suppress salacious periodicals and books gained support during August. Religious organizations received petitions containing nearly 1,000,000 signatures. The movement, started by a Roman Catholic priest in Osaka, is receiving the support of Buddhists, Shintoists, Catholics and Protestants.

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

31. To augment regular information programs the following activities took place in August:

- (1) The Coal Mine Entertainment Team of Tokyo sponsored by the Economic Stabilization Board toured 20 coal mining villages in Kyushu.
- (2) Fourteen training meetings on the subject of labor statistics were conducted in 12 cities throughout Japan.
- (3) The Civil Liberties Union opened its seventh branch at Okayama.
- (4) The National Personnel Authority established an information bureau to disseminate information on the meaning of civil service and on the proposed revision of the National Public Service Law.

32. Miscellaneous publications and exhibits issued by various agencies included the following:

- (1) Economic Stabilization Board pamphlets and posters on coal mines and rationing of perishable foods.
- (2) Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee films on economic decentralization and democratization of industry.

- (3) Ministry of Construction pamphlets on city zoning and construction. A city planning exhibition in a Tokyo department store.
- (4) Ministry of Finance pamphlets and films on the sales tax and yen savings campaign.
- (5) A Kanto Power Distribution Company storybook for children on the power conservation program.
- (6) Ministry of Welfare pamphlets, films and bulletins concerning encephalitis, food and health insurance.
- (7) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry leaflets, posters and newspapers on crop collection, land reform and cooperatives.

Women's Affairs

33. Meetings for women leaders were held in Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Oita, Yokohama, Utsunomiya and Aomori to discuss program planning.

34. Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, chief of the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Ministry of Labor, spoke at meetings in Hiroshima 4 August and in Fukuyama 5 August. Stressing the importance of women's role in the reconstruction of Japan, she stated that Japanese women have been slow to awaken to their position. She declared that as women constitute over half of the eligible voters in Japan, it is their responsibility and fully within their power to participate in the development of villages, towns, cities and country which in the last analysis are extensions of homes. Mrs. Yamakawa pointed out that a total of 8,600,000 women, 2,600,000 more than men, are engaged in farming. She stated that 90 percent of the farm women work until the day before the birth of their babies and 73 percent of them take less than a week's rest afterward.

In her own village, Mrs. Yamakawa said, most of the women take ten days' rest. However, due to malnutrition and the hard work before and after birth, the death rate of women is especially high in farm villages.

The speaker pointed out that 4,400,000 women are engaged in industrial, cultural and governmental work. Of these, 1,400,000 are working in factories, 780,000 are working in offices and 400,000 are working as teachers and nurses. Of all women working, 1,470,000 are members of labor unions, but as yet their unions are not strong.

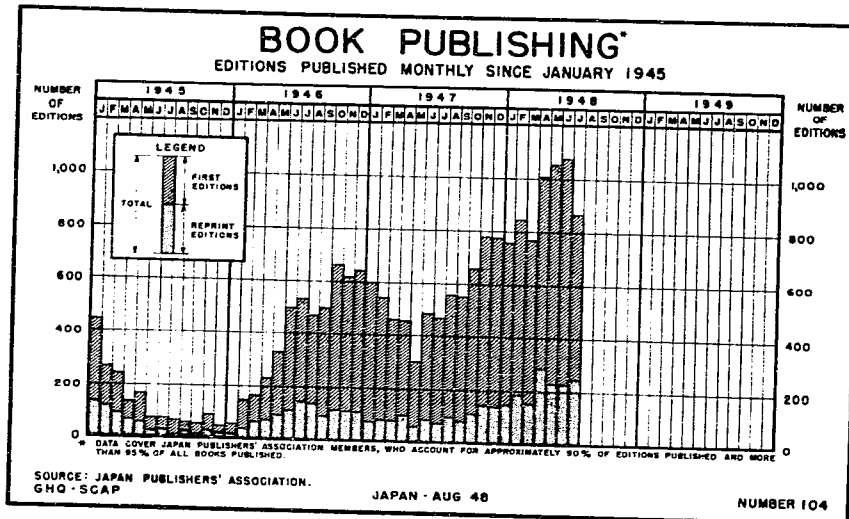
Mrs. Yamakawa urged the need of raising educational standards and suggested the development of cooperative unions to deal with food, clothing, medical and nursing matters.

35. Miss Seki Hora was appointed chief of the Nursing Section of the Ministry of Welfare, the fourth woman to hold the position of section chief in a ministry.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book Production

36. The Japan Publishers' Association reported that 619 editions of new books and 247 reprints were published during July. As of 1 August, printings of new titles during 1948 totaled 4,872 and reprintings totaled 1,497.



Tokyo Press Comment

37. Political and labor developments stemming from plans to revise the National Public Service Law dominated metropolitan news and editorial columns.

The administration ordinance providing for immediate effectuation of recommendations embodied in the Supreme Commander's letter of 22 July to the Prime Minister won widespread support. Leftist labor unions opposing the measure were told that their tactics were costing them public backing.

Journals gave special attention to Social Democratic Party Chairman Katayama's insistence on dissolution of the Diet and to Prime Minister Ashida's efforts to preserve the present political balance. The apparently confused position of the Social Democrats was attributed to desires to placate both left and right-wing elements.

On the economic front the press hailed SCAP directives for removing government controls over export trade and for reforming the banking system.

38. Inauguration of the South Korean Government received considerable attention although editorial enthusiasm over the birth of the new republic was modified by apprehension over continued division of Korea.

39. Urgency of increased foreign trade to rebuild the nation's economy was emphasized in editorials which noted that last year's overseas trade was only 10 percent of the prewar volume. Writers stressed the importance of establishing an official exchange rate but recognized the difficulty of choosing between a single and multiple value system.

Editors urged the public to become conscious of its responsibility in choosing capable officials. Objection to regulations permitting teachers to serve on school boards highlighted editorials.

40. The dominant theme of commentaries on the third anniversary of the cessation of hostilities was a desire for establishment of permanent world peace.

Magazine Comment

41. Magazines discussed the problems involved in realizing the rights granted women by the new Constitution and Civil Code. Writers criticized women officials for their lack of political awakening and for ineffectiveness in administrative matters. Others commended the increase in women's literary production. The establishment of recreational opportunities and development of women's education were urged.

In addition to considerable concern over Japan's export industries, magazine commentators evidenced interest in development of penicillin, cement, matches and salt for domestic consumption. To alleviate material shortages, governmental restrictions, rigidity of the money market and inadequate electricity and transportation, writers advocated increased government cooperation and more effective cooperative associations.

Writers lauded the reported formation of UNESCO associations throughout Japan.

Magazine accounts by Japanese repatriates of their experiences within Soviet territory described the treatment of prisoners, the conditions under which they lived and the education and indoctrination to which they were subjected. According to these accounts, prisoners in Siberia, Sakhalin and the Kuriles suffered greatly and were forced to do extremely difficult work. Prisoners returning from European Russia reported better living and working conditions and tremendous industrial expansion of the Soviet Union.

Press Exposes Mierule in Saitama

42. Following an assault upon Tadao Kishi, a reporter for the Tokyo newspaper Asahi, charges were made of long-standing gangster rule in the town of Honjo, Saitama Prefecture.

The assault allegedly was committed in the presence of police representatives by Waichiro Oishi, a vice president of the town assembly and a director of the "Police-Citizens Association" and of the "Judicial Protective Committee," after the reporter had asserted that leading officials were leagued with textile black-marketeters. Kishi also alleged that townspeople were forced to lend money or to make contributions which were never returned. This money, he said, was used to bribe police and local officials.

Kishi said in Asahi that 20 hoodlums, led by Oishi, a thrice-convicted gambler, virtually ruled the community of 23,000 people. Kishi charged that on numerous occasions Oishi, with the support of the gumi, acted arbitrarily and had caused a number of violent incidents.

The Asahi said that Honjo residents were so terrorized that they refused to testify before procuratorial authorities for fear of reprisals.

On 14 August Kishi sued Oishi on charges of violence, blackmail and insult. After this action and the Asahi disclosures procuratorial agencies and the National Rural Police Headquarters stepped in. The case had not been settled by the end of August.

Newspapers

43. All daily newspapers received a supplementary paper ration beginning 1 August to allow weekly publication of one four-page issue. Newspapers with circulations of less than 100,000 may

use this supplementary ration to increase their circulation rather than for publishing a four-page issue.

Following a partial removal since December 1946 of the prohibition against newsprint allocations for new newspapers the Government's Newsprint Allocation Committee granted paper for 23 new student newspapers in universities and colleges.

44. A 514-page book "Lectures on Newspapers," published by the Japan Newspaper Editors and Publishers Association, was distributed to all newspaper editors in Japan. The book consists of lectures given at the Kyushu Journalism Institute last year on the freedom of the press, journalistic ethics, editorial prerogatives, standards of news value and public opinion.

45. The Japan Newspaper Editors and Publishers Association, meeting at Sapporo, Hokkaido, heard a speech stressing the importance of accurate crime news reporting and the need for basing crime and court reports upon official records in order to avoid libel.

RADIO

Programming

46. A special "Report to the Nation" program broadcast on 15 August traced the growth of democracy in Japan during the three years since the Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. Important events of the three years were presented through narration, music and recordings. Included in the program were recordings of the first radio English conversation class, the arrival of the first ship carrying repatriates, the Emperor's visit to an agricultural cooperative, a description of the 1946 May Day labor rally, the opening of the war crimes trials, the announcement of the SCAP order forbidding the 1 February 1947 general strike, the celebration of the first Constitution Day at the Imperial Plaza, the convocation of the First National Diet, a lecture on women's emancipation, a medley of short flashes describing the swimming meet in which Konoshin Furuhashi established a new unofficial world's record and a talk by the Prime Minister on three years of democratic progress.

The 200th consecutive "Man-on-the-Street" program was recorded 2 August in Hibiya Hall, Tokyo. This thrice-weekly program was first broadcast in May 1946 in order to demonstrate freedom of speech.

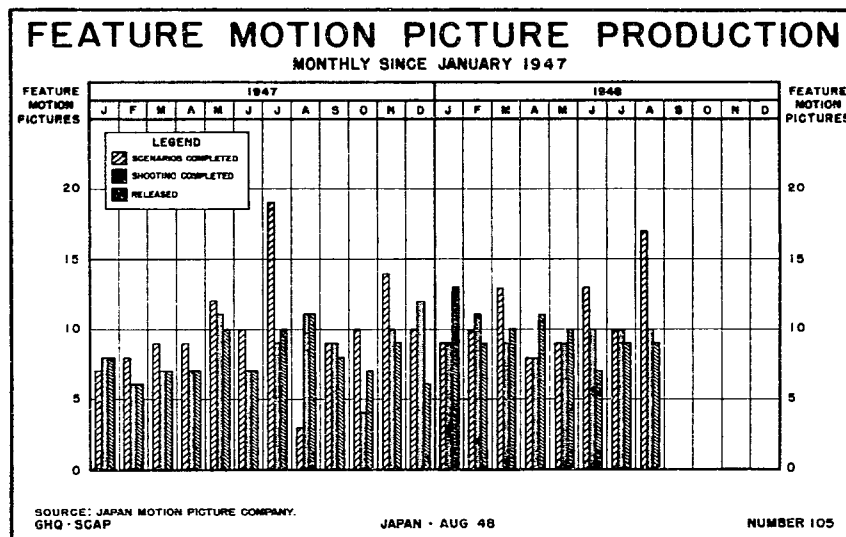
MOTION PICTURES

Japanese Film Production

47. Nine feature motion pictures were released by Japanese companies during the period 22 July to 22 August. See chart on next page.

Educational Films

48. Nine educational or documentary motion pictures, including those on education, current news events, traffic safety, medicine and crime prevention, were produced and released by Japanese commercial concerns. Seventeen film strips on industry and labor, education, religion and on nursery tales were also produced in August.



THEATER

Amateur Play Contest

49. The Tokyo Independent Troupe Council and various labor organizations sponsored an amateur play contest in Tokyo 28 July to 1 August. Thirteen plays written, staged and performed by members of labor unions were presented. As of 31 August there were 23 Independent Troupe Councils throughout Japan.

Educational Film Exchange

50. Total Japanese attendance at exhibitions of Allied educational films for the period 22 July to 25 August was 11,513,455.

MUSIC

51. Four concerts of recorded contemporary American music were held in Tokyo.

A lecture on music study and appreciation was held 26 July and 1 August at the Kunitachi Music School's summer seminar of primary school teachers.

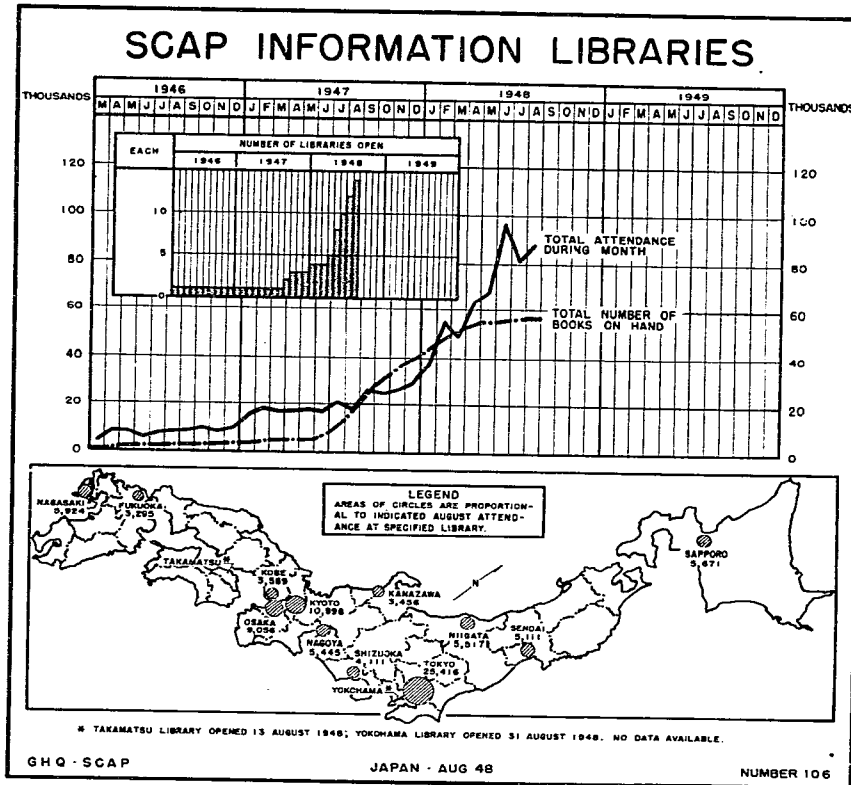
EXHIBITS

52. An exhibit on the causes of fire was distributed to each prefecture. Eleven copies of a 24-panel exhibit on student self-government toured all prefectures. The exhibit "Training For Industry" was displayed at a labor conference held in Gumma Prefecture. The exhibit "Home Life in America" shown in Kobe drew an estimated attendance of 90,000. Exhibits on the PTA, women's organizations, health programs and the cooking of imported foods were shown to 2,900 people in Wakayama Prefecture.

LIBRARIES

53. The 13th and 14th SCAP Information Libraries of publications in English were opened in Takamatsu 13 August and in Yokohama 31 August.

The information program at each of the libraries includes concerts of recorded music, showings of documentary films, lectures and a limited circulation of books, magazines, sheet music and phonograph records for home use.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Summation No. 35

August 1948

APPENDIX

1 September 1947 - 31 August 1948

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

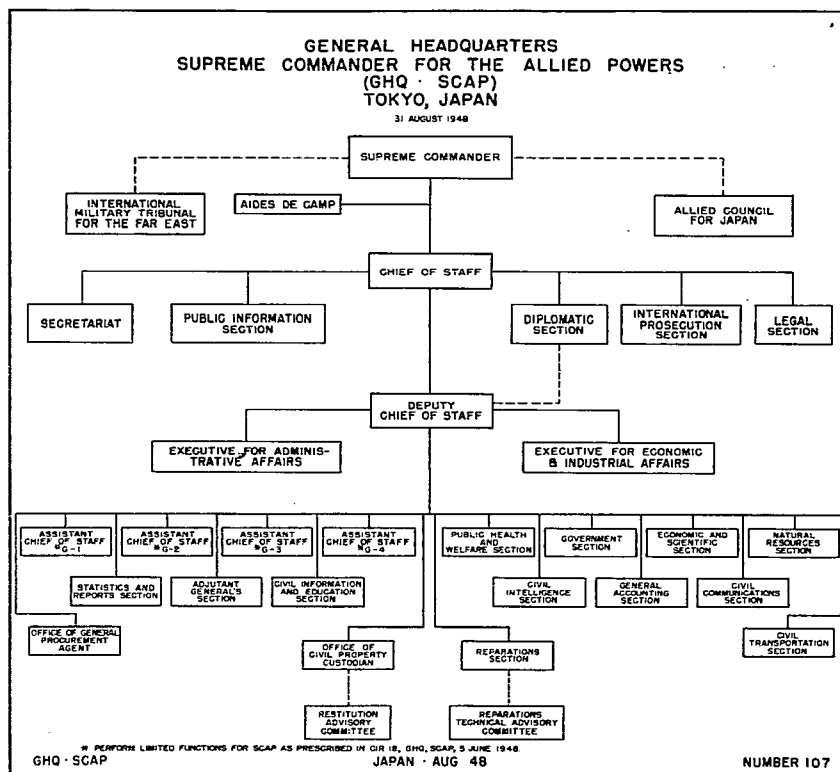
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SECTION 1

ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

1. The Restitution Advisory Committee was established 13 April to advise the Supreme Commander concerning disposition of looted property found in Japan. The committee consists of the Civil Property Custodian, ex-officio chairman, and one representative from each of the 11 member nations of the Far Eastern Commission who desire to participate.

2. No other organizational changes were made during the year. The organization of General Headquarters, SCAP, at the end of the third Occupation year is shown on the following chart:



SECTION 2

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

C O N T E N T S

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RECOVERY PROGRAM

1. Japan's prospects of economic revival were improved as the third year of the Occupation ended. The Japanese Government Economic Stabilization Board had completed plans to regain the country's 1930-34 standard of living in five years. Because Japan can produce domestically neither the food nor the raw materials required to support its population, Japan's hopes for recovery are bound up in foreign trade.

From the date of surrender up to the end of June 1948 Japan had contracted to import goods valued at approximately \$ 1,589,722,000. Japanese postwar export contracts totaled approximately \$ 440,508,000. Only 20 percent of these exports had been in private trade, which opened on a limited basis 15 August 1947, but emphasis was shifting steadily from government-to-government transactions to private contracts. In June 40 percent of the country's foreign trade was negotiated privately.

In government-to-government trade with the United States Japan's negative merchandise trade balance was \$ 910,226,132 but this deficit was partially offset by exports to other countries, principally the Netherlands East Indies, Korea, Great Britain, the Philippines and China.

2. In May the Government issued the first draft of its "Economic Rehabilitation Plan" setting 1952 as its target date for a return to the 1940-34 living standard. In August the target date was revised to 1953.

The recovery program envisioned a 1952 per capita food consumption of 2,111 calories per day for an estimated 83,000,000 people. Nutritional surveys indicated that the per capita food consumption in May 1948 was approximately 1,950 calories per day in the major cities.

To reach the 1953 goal the Government decided labor productivity and most agricultural production must reach 110 percent of the 1930-34 level and mining industries must raise production to 145 percent of their 1930-34 output. The plan sought to check inflation and to return to wide-scale foreign trade before 1951 by building up power plants and transportation. The program would require 1953 coal production of 44,000,000 metric tons, power output of 38,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, production of 2,300,000 metric tons of steel materials, and export of about \$ 1,650,000,000 worth of goods.

COAL

3. Coal production improved markedly during the third Occupation year. The production index, based on average 1930-34 output, rose from 88.8 percent in September 1947 to a postwar high of 113.9 percent in December and during the first six months of 1948 averaged well above the 1930-34 level.

The increased rate of production, although general, was most marked in Kyushu.

4. In the 1947 fiscal year ending 31 March 1948 the total output was 29,335,500 metric tons, 654,500 tons less than had been planned but 30 percent above 1946 fiscal year production.

5. Among measures taken by the Government to increase coal production was the Temporary State Control of Coal Mines Bill, passed by the Diet 8 December 1947. Several controversial provisions were eliminated from the bill prior to passage. The Supreme Commander made no objection to the bill as first submitted to the Diet in September but commented that if it were passed "the Government must raise the production goal previously set to a level consistent with the added resources which alone would justify the change."

The law became effective 1 April 1948 to remain in force for three years. It specifically provided for:

- (1) Government supervision, inspection and control of all coal mines with power to transfer or to merge management and equipment.
- (2) Special control of certain mines to be designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.
- (3) Establishment of a Coal Mine Control Commission.
- (4) Creation in each company of a production council, representing business and labor, to make yearly operation plans.

Mine operators retain the right to appeal against decisions. They will be reimbursed for losses but will be penalized for violations of the law.

POWER

6. Average monthly electric power generated by public utilities in the third Occupation year was 2,443,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 39,000,000 kilowatt hours from the average of the preceding year. While plant rehabilitation increased capacities, lower water supplies resulting from prolonged drought reduced production. A majority of the Japanese electric generating plants are hydroelectric.

7. Rehabilitation of steam power plants and improved coal deliveries increased thermal electric power generation from 1,101,000,000 kilowatt hours in the period July 1946 - July 1947 to 2,225,000,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of the third Occupation year.

8. Gas production, which had totaled 28,612,320 cubic meters in September 1946 and 47,497,273 cubic meters in September 1947, increased to 61,979,875 cubic meters in July 1948. This steady gain reflected both rehabilitation and increased coal deliveries.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

9. The over-all production index of Japanese industry, mining (including coal) and manufacturing groups increased from 43.1 in September 1947 to 52.9 in July 1948. For the first time since the surrender, it surpassed 50 percent of the 1930-34 production level (index of 100). The July index showed a 32-percent gain over the July 1947 index.

The gains were chiefly attributed to increased coal production, transportation improvements, higher coal allocations to manufacturing and increased importation of such raw materials as heavy coking coal, iron ore, petroleum and salt.

Mining Industries

10. Mining, including coal, lignite, iron, copper, lead and zinc, slightly exceeded the 1930-34 level. The July index figure of 96.8 showed a substantial increase over the September 1947 mining index of 88.1. Slight declines were registered in the production of iron ore, sulfur and crude petroleum. Gains in the over-all mining index were primarily due to the increased coal output.

Manufacturing

11. The gain in the manufacturing index from 36.2 in September 1947 to 48.6 in July 1948 was commensurate with increased coal allocations and rehabilitation of equipment.

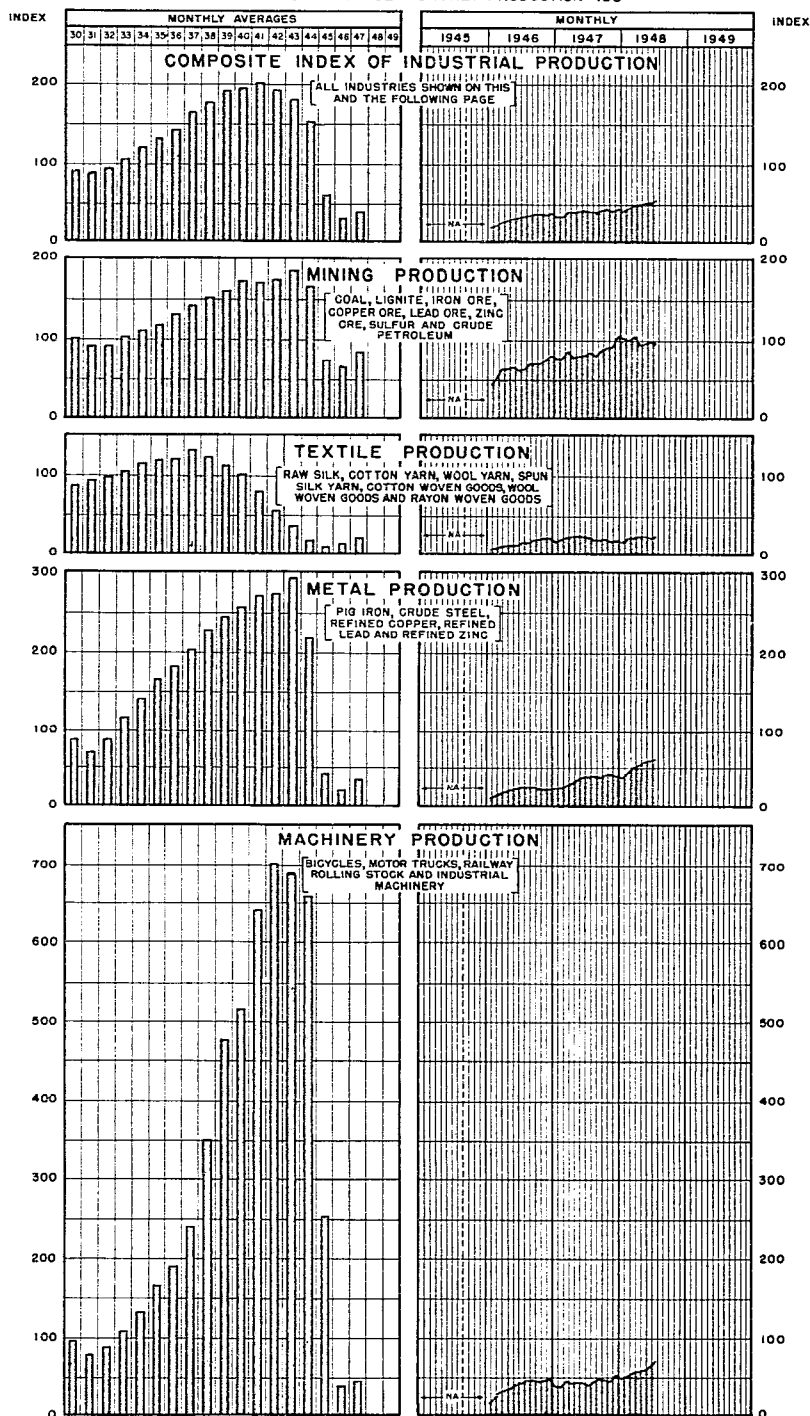
The metal manufacturing index rose from 38.3 in September 1947 to 62.7 in July 1948. Four of the five metals in the group reached postwar peak production in July. The indexes were pig iron, 67; refined copper 86.9; refined lead, 192; refined zinc, 93.8. The output of crude steel reached a high of 58.8 in June but dropped to 58.1 in July. Pig-iron production increased from 32,265 metric tons in September 1947 to 69,818 in July 1948, while crude steel output gained from 87,574 metric tons in September to 131,776 metric tons in July.

The machinery index increased from 48.8 in September 1947 to 71.7 in July 1948 primarily because of repairs of production equipment. The chief gains from September 1947 to July were in the index output of motor trucks, which increased from 1,470.9 to 2,246.0, and of railway rolling stock, from 98.8 to 244.1.

The index of chemicals rose from 51.1 in September 1947 to 79.9 in July 1948 as imports increased. Among chemical fertilizers ammonium sulfate production increased from 55,594 metric tons in September to 85,315 in May and calcium cyanamide from 14,441 metric tons to 22,685 in May, while calcium superphosphate dropped from 71,667 metric tons to 62,064 in May. Largely because of increased salt imports soda ash gained from 3,576 metric tons to 6,127 and caustic soda from 4,557 metric tons to 8,817 metric tons.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100

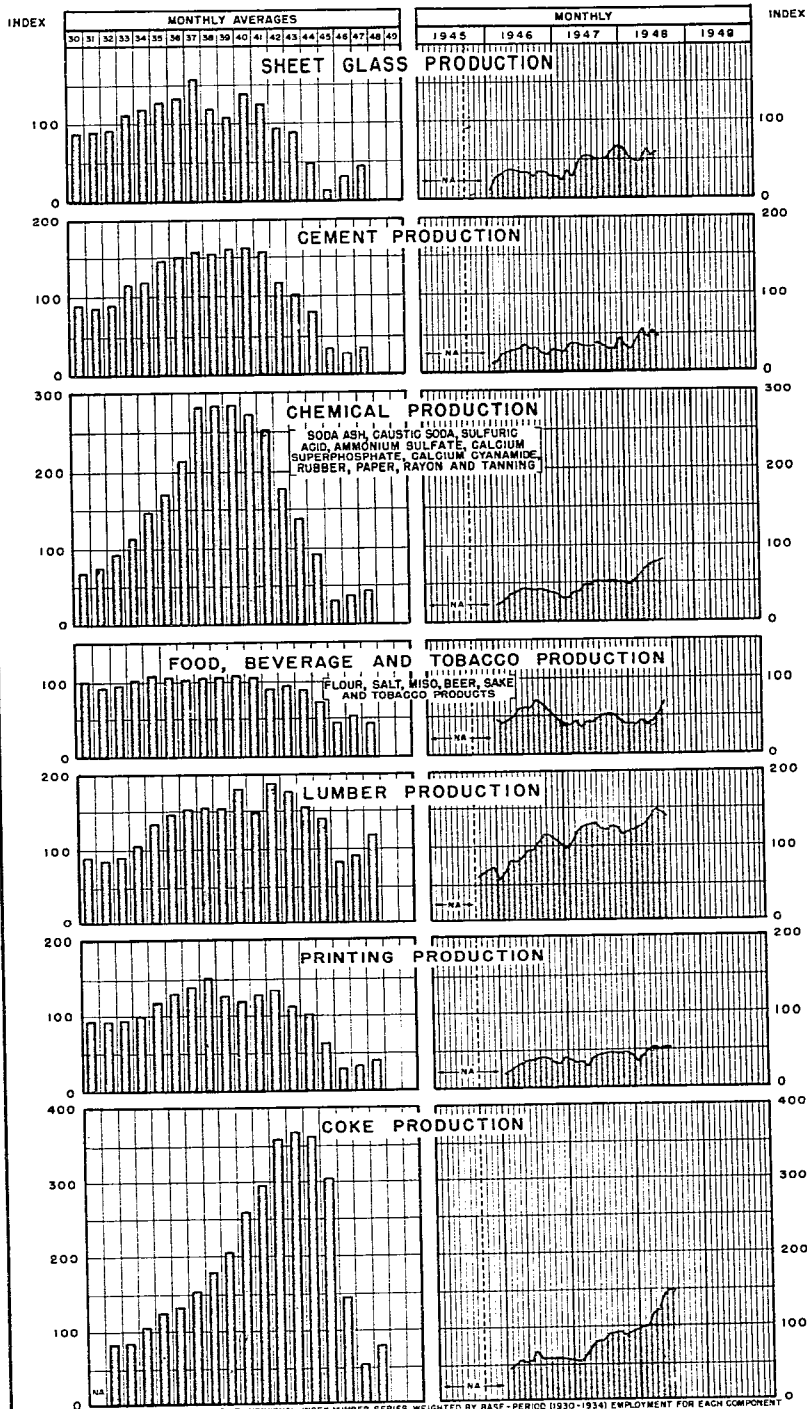


* COMPOSITE INDEXES COMBINE INDIVIDUAL INDEX NUMBER SERIES WEIGHTED BY BASE-PERIOD (1930-1934) EMPLOYMENT FOR EACH COMPONENT SERIES.
 NOTE: JULY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; JUNE 1949 DATA REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: REPORTS BY JAPANESE AGENCIES.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 108 A

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INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*

1930 - 1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



* COMPOSITE INDEXES COMBINE INDIVIDUAL INDEX NUMBER SERIES WEIGHTED BY BASE PERIOD (1930-1934) EMPLOYMENT FOR EACH COMPONENT SERIES.
 NOTE: JULY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; JUNE 1948 DATA REVISED; NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: REPORTS BY JAPANESE AGENCIES.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 108B

Increased deliveries of heavy coking coal to the iron and steel industries and gains in domestic coal production raised the coke index from 93 in September 1947 to 148.2 in July 1948, when 264,000 metric tons were produced.

The food-beverage-tobacco index rose with seasonal fluctuations from the 1947 peak of 51.5 in September to a 1948 peak of 68.3 in July. The July peak primarily reflected increased processing of salt, miso and tobacco products, whereas the September 1947 figure reflected seasonal flour-milling activities. While flour and rolled grains, the principal processed foodstuffs, are mainly processed in the rice-shortage season, from July through October, processing of imported grains in February and March raised the index. Wheat flour production dropped from 155,803 in September 1947 to 16,886 in June 1948, compared with 22,397 metric tons milled in June of the preceding year.

Other manufactures showing production index gains from September 1947 to July 1948 included textiles, from 18.7 to 23.3; sheet glass, from 50.2 to 59.2; cement, from 34.0 to 47.0; lumber, from 125.3 to 137.1; and printing, from 44.9 to 51.9.

12. Textile output reached a postwar peak in April 1948 with an index of 23.3 and reached the same level again in July. The previous peak was 23.2 in May 1947.

Recovery of textile industries was handicapped by inability to procure raw materials in quantities sufficient for maximum production. Suitable markets have not been available for large quantities of Japanese textiles.

Relaxation of requirements that Japanese goods produced from CCC cotton must be sold for U. S. dollars facilitated both supply of raw materials and export of textiles toward the end of the Occupation's third year.

The June 1948 earthquake in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures reduced the country's rayon and silk weaving production capacities by about 15 percent.

13. Raw cotton imported during the first 11 months of the third Occupation year remained at about the level of the preceding year, but shipments were received irregularly. Stocks rose from 82,700 bales in September 1947 to 431,996 bales in January 1948, but fell to 180,000 bales in June as imports decreased. Import contracts for 350,000 bales in the second Commodity Credit Corporation program included an initial contract for 170,000 bales of Indian cotton and a contract for 5,000 bales of Egyptian cotton.

Cotton yarn output recovered from a low mark of 15,201,000 pounds in November 1947 to a peak of 25,907,000 pounds in April 1948, but average monthly output dropped from 24,481,000 pounds in the second Occupation year to 20,823,000 pounds in the first 11 months of the third.

Cotton fabric average output increased from 51,657,000 square yards per month in the second year of the Occupation to a monthly average of 64,986,000 square yards in the first 11 months of the third year. Postwar records were consistently surpassed from February through June. By recovery of hoarded materials production for domestic consumption increased substantially.

The current spindle capacity is adequate to meet present cotton production schedules. Repair of wide looms is being continued to meet export demands for fabrics.

14. Cocoon stocks were adequate to meet the 1947-48 silk production schedule of 10,000 bales of raw silk per month. Raw silk output reached a postwar production peak of 11,691 bales in July 1948. Production averaged 9,604 bales monthly as compared with 9,258 bales in the second year of the Occupation.

Because dollar prices for raw silk and silk woven fabrics have been stabilized at a lower level, raw silk stocks have declined since early 1948. Raw silk exports, including sales of Japanese stocks held in New York, increased greatly. The total of the first five months of 1948 reached 54,259 bales, a figure 4,483 bales larger than the two-year total of 1946 and 1947.

The average monthly production of silk fabrics rose from 3,562,000 square yards in the second Occupation year to 8,056,000 in the first 11 months of the third year. A postwar production peak of 12,110,000 square yards was reached in May 1948.

15. An import program for cotton linter pulp, rayon wood pulp and cotton linters began functioning early in 1948. The supply of coal and electricity was sufficient to meet production schedules but sulfuric acid, carbon disulfide and caustic soda, essential for major expansion of the industry, were in critically short supply.

Rayon filament yarn output rose steadily from a second-year monthly average of 1,107,000 pounds to 2,289,000 pounds in the third year of the Occupation. After receipt of imported raw materials, production nearly doubled, rising from an output of 1,644,000 pounds in December 1947 to 3,371,000 pounds in July 1948.

The average monthly output of rayon staple fiber increased from 1,466,000 pounds in the second Occupation year to 2,351,000 pounds in the third. Production mounted steadily from 1,483,000 pounds in January 1948 to a postwar peak in July of 4,075,000 pounds.

The rayon weaving industry placed emphasis on higher quality fabrics for export markets. Production decreased from a monthly average of 7,652,000 to 5,572,000 square yards.

16. The first imports of raw wool under a program initiated in early 1948 arrived in May and June. The chief sources were Australia, South America and South Africa. By 30 June stocks had been raised to 1,171,000 pounds of wool and 1,585,000 pounds of worsted. Receipt of this imported wool increased stocks and permitted resumption of mill activity. To prevent production of unexportable goods, use of the imported wool was limited, except on specific export orders, to tops for worsteds and scouring for woolsens.

Shortages had threatened to shut down mills. Woolen yarn output had fallen from a monthly average of 1,858,000 pounds in the second Occupation year to 1,539,000 pounds in the third year, and worsted yarn production had dropped from 679,000 pounds to 279,000 pounds.

Woolen and worsted fabric output rose from a second year monthly average of 1,882,000 square yards to 1,905,000 square yards in the first 11 months of the third year.

17. Increased supplies of both imported and indigenous raw materials caused an expansion of production in the hard and bast fiber industry. Large quantities of abaca were received for rope, cordage and fish net production. Other imported raw materials included coir, jute fiber and henequen yarn.

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports and Exports

18. During the 10-month period from September 1947 through June 1948, Japan concluded 522 import contracts valued at \$ 104,315,369 and 5,540 export contracts valued at \$ 86,003,876. During the same period government-to-government trade amounted to \$ 548,597,280 in imports and \$ 126,838,124 in exports.

19. Following the opening of limited private foreign trade 15 August 1947, major restrictions were gradually removed. After August 1948 SCAP retained major controls only over international prices, allocation of critical raw materials and designated types of foreign exchange to be acceptable in completing payments.

Permission was granted 15 August 1948 for export contracts to be arranged directly between foreign buyers and Japanese producers. At the same time the Japanese Board of Trade was empowered to supervise imports.

From small beginnings in September 1947 private trade imports grew from \$ 1,838,395 in January 1948 to \$ 29,835,939 in June 1948 and private trade exports gained from \$ 6,050,592 in January 1948 to \$ 22,982,285 in June 1948.

20. The basis for private and government-to-government trade, previously confined to dollar transactions or to barter, was broadened 31 May 1948 in an arrangement between Japan and sterling area countries. The arrangement put trade on a cash basis in sterling currency and opened new markets and new sources of raw materials.

Other financial trade arrangements were made with China, the French Union and Uruguay.

21. Since January 1948 the United States furnished Japan with 70 percent of all government-to-government trade imports and Asiatic countries contributed 13 percent. The most important commodities imported were foodstuffs which amounted to 44 percent and textile fibers and manufactures which amounted to 28 percent of total government-to-government imports.

22. In government-to-government export trade Japan shipped 60 percent of her products to Asiatic countries and 24 percent to the United States. Textile products represented 56 percent while non-metallic minerals and their products represented nine percent.

23. Japan's negative trade balance grew from \$ 404,025,291 in September 1947 to \$ 825,786,447 at the end of June 1948. Imports of foodstuffs and raw materials to help Japan regain her economic equilibrium were the main factors responsible for the rise. However, her trade balance with Asiatic countries, particularly Southeast Asia, had become \$ 90,543,000 positive by June.

Asiatic markets, which had bought only 23 percent of Japanese exports from September 1945 through December 1946, purchased approximately 66 percent of the country's exports in 1947 and 60 percent since January of the third Occupation year.

TRANSPORTATION

24. The total freighted tonnage conveyed by motor vehicle, rail and water transportation during the third Occupation year was approximately 311,000,000 metric tons, compared with 286,900,000 metric tons during the preceding year.

Freighted tonnage conveyed by motor transportation rose from 14,075,000 metric tons in September 1947 to an estimated 17,000,000 metric tons in July 1948.

The number of passengers carried each month by rail transportation fluctuated between 284,246,203 in September 1947 and 322,281,436 in May 1948. Rail freight conveyed increased steadily each month from the revised 9,044,000 metric tons in September 1947 to 10,104,500 metric tons in June 1948.

Water-borne freighted tonnage increased from 2,530,028 metric tons in August 1947 to 3,608,519 metric tons in June 1948.

The number of motor vehicles registered rose from 128,138 in September 1947 to 219,094 in July 1948. The most important commercial vehicles, standard-size trucks and buses, increased from 99,492 in September 1947 to 112,380, after higher Japanese production and purchase of surplus U. S. Army vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS

Legislation

25. Improvements in service and in the financial soundness of communications enterprises resulted from reforms in the postal system instituted by the Mail Law, passed in December 1947, and by the Postal Savings Law, enacted in November. The savings law raised limits on individual postal savings accounts and established a system of fixed savings. Effective 1 August 1948 the Ministry of Communications was authorized to train communications experts in specialized subjects not normally offered in public schools and universities.

26. Reorganization of the Ministry of Communications was contemplated late in the third year of the Occupation. A bill was pending in the Diet to define clearly its functions and the scope of its authority.

27. In May 1948 the Diet required each applicant for a telephone to purchase a 15-year, four-percent-interest bond, in an amount to be determined yearly by cabinet order. The purpose of this law was to provide necessary funds to increase telephone equipment.

Telephone and Telegraph

28. On 31 July 1948 1,236,986 telephones were in service, an increase of 164,314 since the beginning of the third Occupation year.

A marked reduction in the number of toll circuit troubles resulted from a toll service rehabilitation program initiated 1 September 1947 affecting approximately 10,000 circuits and all toll-operating switchboards.

29. An average of approximately 6,000,000 domestic telegraph messages was handled monthly during the third Occupation year compared with the monthly average of 5,000,000 in the second Occupation year.

30. "Joint Use Agreements" were made by the Ministry of Communications and power supply companies to eliminate duplication of plants. Trial projects were started in Tokyo and the reconstruction of the Fukui earthquake disaster region was "jointly" conducted. Poles from the former police wire network were removed and salvaged by the Ministry of Communications.

Postal Services

31. By May 1948 the Japanese international postal service was expanded to permit sending to and from Japan not only personal and family messages but also, subject to specific prohibitions and regulations, commercial correspondence; commercial printed matter classifiable as "prints"; samples and small packets. Relief parcels up to 22 pounds in weight could be imported. International air-mail service was expanded to include all mailable matter authorized in Japan's international regular-mail service.

The Diet approved 30 June the adherence of Japan to the Universal Postal Convention and subscribed to the agreements adopted by the 12th Congress of the Universal Postal Union in Paris in 1947.

32. A program to repair railway mail cars was completed in the third Occupation year.

By June 95 percent of the 472,865 mailbags needed had been produced.

33. The total value of postal life insurance and annuities increased approximately 100 percent during the third Occupation year, largely because of the larger policies being sold and spirited selling campaigns. The maximum value of individual policies was increased from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 25,000 effective 1 January 1948.

Radio

34. By August 1948 international radiotelephone service via the United States had been expanded to connect Japan with 34 countries in the Americas and Europe. All incoming calls and all outgoing calls, with the exception of calls to the continental United States, were prepaid.

35. Eleven radiotelegraph circuits connecting Japan indirectly with most areas of the world were operating by the end of the third Occupation year. There were eight radiotelegraph circuits from Tokyo: three to San Francisco, and one each to Geneva, Moscow, Stockholm, Manila and Batavia; and three circuits from Osaka, to Hongkong, Colombo and Paris. Radiotelegraph wordage averaged about 1,225,000 words per month.

36. By 31 July 1948 the number of households having radios increased 866,625 to a total of 6,858,814 or 43.2 percent of all households in Japan. The increase took place despite two raises in listener fees to meet increased operating costs.

The corporation planned to extend its facilities in order to make its "national" program receivable throughout the day in all parts of Japan. At the same time the corporation planned to eliminate unnecessary facilities and to streamline itself for maximum efficiency.

37. Government reorganizations resulted in several changes in the nation's radio communications setup. Major revisions in the high frequency circuits of the police system were nearing completion in August. A program for development of a VHF/FM system for the police was under way. An advisory committee was established in February to plan consolidation of the fishery radio facilities. The radio system of the dissolved Second Demobilization Bureau was divided between the Ministry of Communications and the newly established Maritime Safety Board.

American, British, Norwegian and Danish merchant ships were being served by the reactivated coastal radio service of the Ministry of Communications.

Communications Equipment Manufacturing Industry

38. Manufacturers of communications equipment were beginning to emphasize quality as well as quantity. Quality control procedures were being adopted and much of the communications equipment was being redesigned. Manufacturing processes were being improved.

Communications equipment output increased substantially during the third Occupation year. Vacuum tube production, one of the most critically needed parts in communications, climbed to over 1,000,000 per month from 686,000 in August 1947. This increased production resulted in the renovation of many radio parts previously inoperative for lack of receiver tubes.

Special attention was given to the testing and improvement of radio receiver vacuum tubes, high-power transmitting tubes and radio sets.

Radio receiver production limits were raised to 70,000 sets per month as compared with 60,000 per month in the second Occupation year. Manufacturers gradually converted from production of the regenerative receivers to the better superheterodyne-type set. Over half of the radio sets produced in the summer of 1948 were superheterodynes.

Communications cable production increased to 465,000,000 feet per month from 330,000,000 in September 1947.

39. Exports of communications equipment amounted to approximately ¥ 75,000,000 as compared with ¥ 22,000,000 for the preceding year. The major portion of these exports was supplied to Korea for Korean civilian supply requirements. The remainder went to China, French Indo-China, Russia and the Ryukyu Islands.

Research and Development

40. A plan was completed to transfer all communications research activities to the Ministry of Communications. By August the Physical Institute for Radio Waves of the Ministry of Education had been thus transferred. Sections of the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications dealing with general electricity were transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology.

41. The Ministry of Communications assisted manufacturers to improve telephone subscriber installations. The expected life of telephone dials was lengthened from five to tenfold. Cooperative work was in progress to develop a new standard automatic telephone set.

42. Ionospheric radio-wave propagation research and observation continued. A special program in connection with the annular eclipse of 9 May included observations by Japanese scientists in Japan and Okinawa and by cooperating Chinese scientists in Chungking.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

43. A reorganization program to re-establish Japanese financial institutions on a sound basis was completed in the third year

of the Occupation. Controls over foreign exchange were relaxed to aid in the import-export program.

By 30 November 1947 nine foreign banks and four foreign insurance companies had been licensed to operate in Japan. Commercial facilities between the United States and Japan were expanded to permit any person in Japan, including Japanese nationals, to receive from abroad the yen equivalent at Occupation conversion rates of not more than \$ 1,000 monthly. The licenses of the nine banks were amended 14 June 1948 to broaden the scope of their activities.

Old and new accounts of 78 major financial institutions were merged 15 May. The new and old accounts were established in August 1946 under the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law pending determination of losses waived by cancellation of wartime indemnities. Assets worthless as of 31 March were written off by each bank against its capital structure and against restricted deposit accounts. Cancellation represented 80.1 percent of the authorized capital and 67.7 percent of the second restricted deposits.

Twenty life insurance and 16 fire and marine insurance organizations also combined their new and old accounts. Restrictions on withdrawals from the consolidated accounts were lifted 21 July. The only accounts remaining under restriction were special insurance deposits and other special blocked accounts.

44. Among important corporate legislation enacted in the third Occupation year were a law permitting corporations to pay dividends (8 December 1947); the Interest Rate Adjustment Act (9 December) fixing maximum interest rates on bank loans and deposits; an amendment to the Securities and Exchanges Law (6 April 1948) repealing wartime discriminatory controls over securities and security brokers; a revision of the Commercial Code (5 July); and a Certified Public Accountant Law (3 July).

45. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission continued its activities. By 31 July 998 organizations had been closed; of these 751 were closed between September 1947 and July 1948. Cumulative proceeds from liquidation of 621 closed institutions aggregated ¥ 50,974,244,000 by 25 July 1948.

46. The Reconstruction Finance Bank, designed to make funds available to essential industries which could not otherwise obtain loans, had ¥ 81,761,858,000 in loans outstanding 31 July. These loans were granted chiefly to the mining and electric power industries and government corporations.

Public Finance

47. Efforts were made in the third year of the Occupation to limit government expenditures to programs beneficial to Japanese economy or welfare. Inspection systems were installed to eliminate waste of labor and materials and to prevent the payment of padded or false cost claims.

Currency in circulation rose sharply from September to December 1947 as tax collections lagged behind budgetary estimates, wages were increased and a 2.8-month bonus was paid at the end of the year. Currency in circulation 31 August 1947 amounted to ¥ 150,684,000,000 and increased to ¥ 219,142,000,000 by 31 December. In the last quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year, however, stringent control over government expenditures and increased tax collections caused a decline of notes in circulation to ¥ 218,775,000,000 on 31 March.

With the advent of the 1947-48 fiscal year, notes in circulation again began to rise. This was ascribed to delay by the Diet in passing a main budget and in revising tax rates. By 31 August notes outstanding totaled ¥ 254,209,000,000.

48. Tax collections for the 1947-48 fiscal year aggregated ¥ 147,580,000,000 by 31 May compared with budgetary tax revenue estimates of ¥ 135,422,000,000. Of this amount approximately ¥ 78,408,000,000 was collected between 1 January and 31 March. The chief tax revenue sources were the income tax and the liquor tax.

Tax receipts totaled ¥ 43,917,000,000 by 31 July compared with estimated fiscal year budget tax revenue of ¥ 267,704,000,000. The Income Tax Law was amended 5 July 1948, increasing basic exemptions and deductions per dependent. The Transactions Tax Law, passed 5 July, levied a one-percent tax on the value of all taxable transactions at all levels of distribution except staple foods and other specifically defined necessities.

49. The national budget for the 1947-48 fiscal year totaled ¥ 214,256,000,000. This total included the original bill appropriating ¥ 114,503,000,000 and 13 supplementary measures totaling ¥ 99,753,000,000 in expenditures. The 1948-49 General Account budget was passed 4 July incorporating provisional bills for April, May and June. The bill estimated revenues and expenditures balanced at ¥ 414,462,135,000 for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1949.

50. The national debt increased 24.5 percent between 31 August 1947 and 31 July 1948, from ¥ 304,630,000,000 to ¥ 379,303,000,000, although ¥ 50,220,000,000 of the latter figure was in short-term treasury bills and food, silk and fuel certificates, compared with only ¥ 9,730,000,000 on 31 August 1947. These short-term notes will be redeemed as government receipts become available.

PROPERTY CONTROL

51. Looted property was redefined 7 April 1948 to include any property removed to Japan after being produced in areas occupied by the Japanese armed forces. Property bearing marks or labels indicating that it came from occupied areas was considered looted unless the holders could prove that it had been legitimately acquired. Claims for looted property now under control must be filed by 5 April 1949. Proceeds from sales of unidentified looted property will be deposited in a secured fund for distribution by 1 October 1949 to member nations of the Far Eastern Commission claiming reparations.

52. The value of looted property under control or in custody of Allied and Japanese authorities increased in the third Occupation year from ¥ 16,500,000 on 20 August 1947 to approximately ¥ 66,355,001 on 20 August 1948. These figures do not include restitution sales amounting to approximately ¥ 2,000,000. Items are valued in terms of December 1941 yen and included only properties appraised in yen.

Releases of looted property between 20 August 1947 and 20 August 1948 included:

- (1) An ammonia plant to China.
- (2) 27 automobiles, chiefly to the Philippines.
- (3) Five ships, two to the United Kingdom, one to China and two to Korea.
- (4) 1,450 ammonia gas cylinders to the United Kingdom.

- (5) 35 statistical office machines to the Philippines and the Netherlands.
- (6) A 52.75 carat diamond to the Netherlands.
- (7) Three radium needles to the United Kingdom.
- (8) 73,000 books, pamphlets and newspaper files chiefly to the United Kingdom, China and the Philippines.

53. All property in Japan owned before the war by United Nations nationals and expropriated by the Japanese was regularly inspected to insure that the Japanese Government was taking adequate maintenance measures. Basic property reports of approximately 3,926 American, British and Dutch owners and approximately 2,712 reports on property of other nationals were on file 31 July.

54. The Japanese Government 30 January 1948 was directed to make thorough search for looted machinery in plants designated for reparations. Approximately 2,000 machines were identified by 30 June and were removed from the reparations inventory.

About 7,000 foreign-manufactured automobiles of 1938 or later model were reported by the Japanese Government by 31 July 1948 as being registered in Japan. The figure does not include 590 vehicles previously impounded as looted property.

Precious metals owned, controlled or looted by the Japanese Government and valued at approximately \$ 4,934,000 were taken into custody during the year. These consisted of approximately 1,946.6 kilograms of gold, 98,742.9 kilograms of silver and 115.5 kilograms of platinum and platinum-family metals. An estimated \$ 12,000,000 worth of industrial diamonds, looted rubber, base metals and other raw materials were brought under control.

Approximately 900 foreign motion pictures totaling 3,000 reels were impounded in Allied custody. This film is the property of motion picture producers in Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States. Exhibitors or distributors of films of educational value were authorized limited retention of some films.

55. On 20 July royalty deposits held for United Nations nationals by the Japanese Government or by private banks amounted to ¥ 9,500,000, including ¥ 6,000,000 for American and ¥ 2,000,000 for British nationals. Many Japanese firms by prewar agreements with foreign owners deposited other royalty payments in reserve funds. Such reserves for United Nations nationals were estimated at ¥ 40,000,000 on 20 July.

56. Allied businessmen were admitted to Japan to inspect their properties and assess the possibilities for resuming operations. Foreign banks were permitted to resume business in Japan and were authorized to act as agents for United Nations nationals in recovering prewar assets.

Property restored to United Nations nationals and organizations in the year included:

- (1) Land, residences and movables to 16 individuals and bank deposits and securities to two individuals. Others received movable properties stored from the beginning of the war.
- (2) Real estate and movables to five foreign-financed churches and missionary organizations.

- (3) Property and land to two foreign oil companies and two banking institutions. Office lease rights were restored to two foreign insurance companies.
- (4) Heavy machines, removed from a foreign-owned plant and used by the Japanese navy in the war.

57. Approximately \$ 160,000 worth of precious metal and stones were released from Allied stocks for use in the Japanese economy and for manufacture of articles for the Occupation Forces. Release from Japanese Government stocks of approximately \$ 2,000,000 worth of metals and diamonds was authorized, principally for manufacture of export articles. The value of precious metals and stones remaining in SCAP custody 30 June was estimated at \$ 318,027,325.

58. A German External Property Commission account was established 29 April 1948 as a depository for all dollar revenues. The property of more than 1,200 repatriated Germans, as well as some property belonging to "objectionable" Germans remaining in Japan, was under Occupation control and custody 20 July. Movables of firms and individuals were warehoused and other properties were authorized for use by the Occupation Forces. Sales of property in danger of deterioration were begun. The Japanese Government purchased two large lots of former German merchandise for use in the domestic economy: stocks of silk were purchased for approximately ¥ 1,500,000; and medical supplies were bought for approximately ¥ 15,000,000. Properties of unobjectionable Germans remaining in Japan were freed from control and returned to their owners.

59. Properties formerly belonging to ultranationalistic, patriotic and militaristic organizations ordered dissolved by SCAP were licensed for use by prefectural governments for necessary governmental purposes; by schools, hospitals and other institutions for public benefit; and by individuals. Titles to all such assets were transferred to the Japanese Government 1 March 1948. Property valued at approximately ¥ 1,000,000,000 was taken over from 193 dissolved organizations to alleviate the housing shortage. The Government was directed to investigate and to recover all excessive liquidation expenses, gifts, loans and transfers to successor organizations of moneys or securities in excess of ¥ 10,000.

60. Properties valued at about ¥ 1,000,000 belonging to approximately 1,000 war criminal suspects were under Allied control 20 July.

61. The Custody Account for SCAP amounted to almost ¥ 286,599,347 by 20 August, an increase of approximately ¥ 54,000,000 since 20 August 1947. Major deposits were made for the German account and for Japanese dissolved organizations.

REPARATIONS

62. By 31 August 16,736 machines had been shipped from 17 arsenals designated 2 October 1947 as sources of metalworking equipment for advance reparations transfers. Advance transfer claimants were China, the Netherlands (for the Netherlands East Indies), the Philippines and the United Kingdom (for Malaya, Burma and British colonial possessions in the Far East).

These claimants' shares of 19,054 metalworking machines, valued at ¥ 115,781,323 in terms of 1939 yen, were allocated by lot 7 October. Machines allocated amounted to approximately 30 percent of all metalworking machines available for reparations removal. Initial shipments of metalworking machines took place 16 January.

63. Advance transfer shares of laboratory and miscellaneous equipment located at the Tokyo First Army Arsenal were drawn by the same four advance transfer claimants 6 January. A total of 3,423 machines, valued at ¥ 1,338,384 in terms of 1939 yen, were allocated. By 29 February all machines had been assigned and inspected and 3,198 or 93.4 percent had been accepted. Deliveries were completed by 23 July.

SECTION 3
LIVING CONDITIONS

C O N T E N T S

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FOOD SUPPLY

National Health

1. Japan's national health, as shown by quarterly nutrition surveys, generally improved in the third year of the Occupation. Nutritional surveys revealed that the daily consumption per capita in Tokyo rose from 1,792 calories in May 1947 to 1,961 in May 1948. In the other major cities average consumption increased from 1,822 calories to 1,937 in the same 12-month period.

In the rural areas daily caloric consumption per capita declined from 2,052 in May 1947 to 2,001 in May 1948.

The percentage of underweight persons in urban areas declined slightly although it continued to be larger than in the rural areas. The urban proportion varied from 14.4 percent to 20.9 percent in the third year of the Occupation, as compared to the 14.4 to 22.2 percent variations reported in the second Occupation year. The percentage of underweight persons in the rural areas declined. Surveys showed a variation from 8.9 percent to 13.6 percent in the third Occupation year, an improvement over the 10.2 to 15.7 percent underweight variation in the second Occupation year.

Food Distribution

2. Substantial improvement was made during the third year of the Occupation in the distribution of rations, particularly staple foods. There were no significant curtailments or delays although the population increased from 78,422,653 in September 1947 to 80,170,815 in June. Regularity was achieved mainly by issuing five-day rations of sugar in both June and July as a cereal substitute when imported grain was late in arriving.

Indigenous food comprised the bulk of distributed rations. The rice harvest was abundant and methods of collecting crops were improved. Approximately 4,592,000 metric tons of rice and rice substitutes, 100.2 percent of the quota, were collected in the 1947 crop year. Sweet potato collections were 104.6 percent of the quota; wheat and barleys, 108.8 percent; and white potatoes, 110.9 percent. A perishable-food distribution program inaugurated 15 December 1947 resulted in substantial increases in the amounts of fish and vegetables reaching the consumer through official channels.

Imported food supplies during the third Occupation year

averaged 25 percent of total food requirements monthly, the same as during the second Occupation year. Increases in indigenous crops were offset by population increases and a slightly higher staple food ration in the third year. During the 1947 crop year 446,038 metric tons of cereals and 59,285 metric tons of sugar were distributed. Imported foodstuffs were released under a program by which the Government stored an equivalent amount of indigenous rice for consumption during the summer scarcity period. The plan was devised to equalize consumption of rice and imported foodstuffs throughout the year and to lower the cost of living by reducing rice purchases on the black market during the summer scarcity period.

Food supplies were augmented by the 1947-48 antarctic whaling catch of 1,323 whales yielding 17,555 metric tons of products and 779 other whales taken in nearby waters yielding 10,925 metric tons of products.

SHELTER

3. Housing shortages caused by war damage were eased by the construction from September 1947 through July 1948 of approximately 324,000 dwellings of which 202,000 were in rural areas and the rest in urban centers. Combined dwellings and shops constructed during the same period totaled approximately 78,000 while 135,000 nonresidential structures were built. Total construction during this period was 537,000 units of which 265,000 were rural and the rest were urban.

To alleviate the housing shortage of about 3,000,000 units, ceilings on housing construction loans were raised in November 1947 from ¥ 10,500 per family to ¥ 25,000. The new ceilings permitted the construction of 8,000 houses on reclaimed land.

4. Construction of housing for coal miners was emphasized. Between 31 August 1947 and 30 June 1948 a total of 30,708 new dwellings, 374 dormitories and 3,049 welfare buildings were completed for their use. In addition major repairs were made on 17,257 dwellings, 238 dormitories and 278 welfare buildings, chiefly dispensaries, club houses and gymnasiums.

5. Residential and commercial rents were set in September 1947 at 2.5 times the 1938 level. Compared with the movement of prices generally, rents have been fairly stable, the rise in effective rents between October 1947 and May 1948 amounting to 24 percent.

CLOTHING

6. Under a textile and clothing distribution plan, 11 national textile control associations were replaced in October 1947 by 1,785 licensed wholesalers. Prefectural fiber control associations were eliminated and about 40,000 retailers were licensed.

Each citizen registered with a retailer received a ration coupon entitling him to purchase at official prices one square yard of cloth for mending, one towel, one pair of socks and about two ounces of sewing thread. Extra incentive coupons were issued to farmers, fishermen and laborers who met production and delivery quotas. Children, students and pregnant women also received extra rations. Approximately 30,000,000 pounds of textiles were reserved for distribution to war sufferers and destitute persons.

During the period 1 October 1947 through 31 August 1948, 1.58 pounds per capita were distributed under this plan. Of this distribution 0.393 pound was distributed as the basic ration. The rest of the textile distribution was accounted for by special or incentive rations to industrial workers, students, needy people, repatriates and other special groups.

7. To alleviate the clothing shortage and to encourage quota deliveries under the incentive goods programs, 2,724,415 pieces of surplus U. S. Army clothing were released for sale at official prices, mainly to workers. In addition 702,425 yards of duck cloth were distributed for the manufacture of jikatabi (rubber-soled socks).

INFLATION AND ITS CONTROL

8. Wages reflected inflation by continuing to rise in the third Occupation year. Average monthly wages of male laborers in manufacturing industries rose from ¥ 1,767 in July 1947 to ¥ 5,087 in June 1948. Wages of women workers in manufacturing, although increasing at a higher rate, were still considerably lower than men's wages, averaging ¥ 2,288 in June 1948.

Average monthly wages of government workers, which were ¥ 1,800 in July 1947, were increased in April to ¥ 2,920 retroactive to January. In July the wage was again raised to ¥ 3,791 retroactive to June, making an increase of 110.7 percent for the year. These increases were accompanied by changes in wage determination with more emphasis on "pay for the job." Family allowances, although continued and raised, fell from 16 percent in July 1947 to 11 percent of the total pay in July 1948.

9. The price level was more stable than wages in the September 1947 - May 1948 period but rising wage and other production costs required a rise in the price level adopted in July 1947. This level, using the ¥ 1,800 base, was 65 times the 1934-36 price level. On 23 June the Government, to offset increased costs of production, adopted a new price stabilization program. The new price level, using the ¥ 3,791 base and allowing for a 200-percent increase in railway rates, increased prices of certain subsidized basic materials by 70 percent over the July 1947 level. This was 110 times the 1934-36 level. Other prices were adjusted accordingly.

10. Tightened distribution controls and strict enforcement of rationing regulations contributed greatly to the maintenance of relative stability. Five public corporations (kodans) were organized 9 December 1947 to control distribution of staple foods, groceries, fats and oils, liquor, and feed and fodder, to eliminate the black market and to improve supply. The kodans handle distribution at both the retail and wholesale levels, purchasing the entire output of the manufacturers and distributing the supply upon proper presentation of rationing evidence.

Price controls on some 200 minor commodities were removed in November 1947 to concentrate the efforts of enforcement agencies on goods more important to the economy.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

National Disasters

11. Disaster relief preparations were well organized in the third Occupation year. A typhoon and subsequent severe floods in September 1947 cost the lives of 1,043 persons and loss or injury to 1,753,318 others. High winds and floods destroyed 12,751 homes and flooded 418,004 other houses in 17 prefectures in the Kanto and Tohoku regions.

Swift action by the Emergency Relief Committee, working with the aid of the Occupation Forces, gave immediate help to the victims and facilitated recovery. Medical aid, vaccination and case-finding, insect and rodent control, water purification and medical supply teams were organized and put into operation. Reserve Japanese stocks of food, medical and sanitary supplies, augmented

by surplus U. S. Army supplies, were rushed to critical areas. These supplies included drugs, water purification materials, vaccines, blankets and clothing.

12. As a result of the needs disclosed by these relief experiences, the Diet passed a Disaster Relief Law 30 September 1947. This act created a National Disaster Board headed by the Prime Minister and including all cabinet ministers, the president of the Japan Red Cross Society and other leaders to supervise and coordinate all disaster relief activities. The law also provided for prefectural disaster boards and prefectural operating teams.

13. The new board supervised and administered relief in June 1948 when the Fukui earthquake and subsequent floods killed 3,000 persons and injured 10,000 others. Approximately 300,000 persons received aid.

Campaigns Against Disease

14. The success of communicable disease control in Japan since the beginning of the Occupation has been principally due to effective immunization programs.

Following the September 1947 flood a nationwide drive for typhoid and paratyphoid immunization was instituted. Inoculation of more than 38,000,000 persons was completed by July. Typhoid incidence fell from 24,000 cases in the second Occupation year to 12,000 in the third year. Paratyphoid cases fell 45 percent from 6,315 cases.

In order to maintain this progress a nationwide communicable disease prevention program was initiated following passage 28 June 1948 of the Preventive Vaccination Law. This law required immunization of all persons against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, whooping cough and tuberculosis.

Immunization against typhus began in December. Rail commuters, prison inmates and persons in affected areas received inoculations. The incidence rate was reduced from 2.1 per 100,000 population per annum in June 1947 to 0.9 in June 1948.

A nationwide drive to stamp out venereal disease, initiated in February 1948, resulted in treatment of more than 750,000 patients by August. This program was accelerated by increasing Japanese production of such drugs as sulfanilamide, mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate and penicillin.

Incidence of the 11 principal communicable diseases in the third Occupation year was approximately 40 percent below that of the preceding year.

Health Legislation

15. A Health Center Act, passed in September 1947, directed city and prefectural governments to establish at least one health center per 100,000 population to provide advice on sanitation and hygiene, communicable and venereal disease control, diagnostic laboratory services, medical social service and other basic health services for the population. A model health center was opened in Tokyo in March. Prefectural health officials established seven other model health centers. Operating centers were rapidly improved.

A Venereal Disease Control Law, passed 3 July, provided for premarital and prenatal examination for venereal disease and

compulsory examination of all suspected carriers. The law further provides free care for patients unable to pay for treatment.

The Medical Practitioner Law, passed by the Diet 1 July, provided for a national medical practitioners' examination for all doctors completing medical schools and at least one year of internship, the examination to be conducted by the Examination Inquiry Committee. A committee on medical morality was established by the law to advise the Minister of Welfare on matters concerning suspension of license of medical practitioners convicted of specified crimes, unethical practice or mental incompetence.

A Medical Service Law, passed by the Diet 1 July, provided definitions of clinics and midwifery homes and regulated their licensure and minimum standards to be maintained. Medical care inspectors were placed in prefectural local governments and public medical facilities were made available to duly licensed local practitioners, and a Council of Management was appointed to advise the Minister of Welfare on the operation of public medical facilities.

Social Security

16. A Social Security Mission from the United States arrived in Japan in September 1947. The group studied the country's social security legislation and administrative practices and recommended improvements in social insurance, social security and medical care benefits for the people. Their report was submitted to the Supreme Commander and was turned over to the Japanese Government for reference and study.

Among the group's recommendations that have already been embodied in law are the Health Center Act, the Preventive Vaccination Law and the Medical Practitioner Law.

Several improvements in the social insurance system were made to provide more benefits to the insured and to acquaint them with their rights. Appeal boards with referees were established in each prefecture.

Child Welfare

17. The Child Welfare Act, passed 1 January, provided for employment of 621 child welfare workers and for the reappointment of 130,000 welfare commissioners. The law also provides for the establishment of prefectural child welfare stations for mental and physical care and for adoption placement.

18. The school lunch program initiated in 1946 was continued during the third Occupation year. An average of two to five meals were served each week for each elementary and intermediate school child. As the contribution from LARA increased during the year the program was expanded until by August approximately 5,000,000 elementary school children received benefits under the program. Plans call for raising the caloric content of the school lunch from the present 250 calories to 600.

Public Assistance

19. Public assistance cash grants continued to increase each month from ¥ 293,439,251 in August 1947 to ¥ 397,062,940 in June. Assistance in kind during this period increased from ¥ 22,127,937 to ¥ 30,308,832. The number of persons receiving aid declined steadily from approximately 2,542,000 in August to 1,841,429 in June.

The average monthly cash grant per person increased from ¥ 115.40 in August 1947 to ¥ 215.60 in June.

20. Two major national fund-raising campaigns were held during the year. The first, initiated in October by the Japan Red Cross Society, collected more than ¥ 137,000,000 by August. This was the first drive to be conducted by the Japan Red Cross Society utilizing direct appeal to the people for financial assistance without recourse to government subsidy.

The second campaign was begun in November by the Ministry of Welfare to raise ¥ 685,800,000 for private welfare and relief agencies. The goal was later revised to ¥ 678,200,000 of which ¥ 571,071,681 or 84.2 percent was collected by August.

21. Relief shipments by LARA continued to arrive. As of 15 August 1948, 83 shipments have been received. A total of 6,200 metric tons of food, clothing, shoes, medicines and miscellaneous items were brought to Japan. Most of the LARA goods were distributed to public and private welfare agencies and institutions engaged in child care. LARA also provided 320 tons of food and 750 bales of clothing supplies to meet emergency needs of disaster sufferers. It established milk stations for sufferers in the Fukui earthquake.

The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE), a nonprofit organization, began distribution of food parcels to designated recipients in Japan in July.

Narcotics Control

22. Strict narcotics controls were continued and extended. In September 1947 narcotics enforcement agents received judicial power of arrest for narcotics violations. Procurators were advised by the Ministry of Justice to demand severe penalties for violators. In the third Occupation year data was obtained on 4,890 addicts; all were kept under surveillance and were hospitalized and treated until considered no longer a hazard to public welfare.

In June SCAP directives and ministerial regulations under which narcotics have been controlled since the start of the Occupation were embodied in a Narcotics Control Law and a Marijuana Control Law.

Repatriation

23. By the end of the third Occupation year 6,025,000 Japanese who were overseas at the end of the war had been repatriated. There remained overseas an estimated 523,000 persons held in Soviet areas, 60,318 in Manchuria, 2,500 who remained voluntarily in China, and 60 in North Indo-China held in connection with war crimes trials. Persons repatriated to Japan from 28 August 1947 to 26 August 1948 numbered 346,530 of whom 302,200 persons or 87 percent were returned from Soviet areas. The Soviet Union suspended repatriation from its areas from January through April.

The evacuation of 13,496 persons scheduled to be repatriated from Japan in the third Occupation year had been completed by 26 August, bringing the total repatriated since beginning of the repatriation program in 1946 to 1,181,173.

SECTION 4

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION

C O N T E N T S

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GOVERNMENT REFORMS

1. The first session of the new National Diet, convoked 20 May 1947, adjourned 9 December after achieving notable reforms in political, social and economic life. The second session, convened 10 December, adjourned 5 July after passage of a number of important measures, notable among which were the introduction of a habeas corpus act and the revision of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. The second session sat for a longer time than any other Diet in Japanese history.

2. Major changes in the executive branch of the government were effected. The Home Ministry, long the center of reaction and bureaucracy, was abolished 31 December. Those of its functions which were not eliminated were transferred to other ministries.

Courts were removed from control by the Ministry of Justice and the ministry itself was replaced 8 December with an Attorney-general's Office to act as legal adviser to the executive branch. A Civil Liberties Bureau was set up in the new ministry to promote and protect the fundamental constitutional rights of the people. On 10 July the Construction Board was raised to cabinet status as the Ministry of Construction.

3. The new status of the Emperor as a symbol of national unity rather than as an autocrat was again illustrated by his presence as a "guest" at the reopening, after a recess, of the second session of the Diet 21 January. In his message on that occasion he urged the people to "build a democratic and peace-loving nation." Elimination of a titled aristocracy was accomplished when the Imperial Household Council decreed 13 October the assumption of commoner status by 51 imperial princes. They had already lost their privileges. Only the immediate family of the Emperor is now considered as an Imperial Family, but these have no special rights or perquisites.

4. A further step in liberalization was achieved through reform of the heretofore highly centralized police system. Effective 7 March independent police organizations were established in all urban centers of more than 5,000 inhabitants. A National Rural Police directed by a nonpolitical National Public Safety Commission was created to care for smaller areas.

5. The Diet enacted 16 October a National Public Service Law establishing a National Personnel Authority with wide powers to

reform civil service by assuring promotions on merit rather than on seniority and by protecting the rights of government employees. A companion National Public Servants Law was enacted 21 October to provide for a merit civil-service system. A Civil Service Institute was established to give training in scientific personnel administration.

The swift development of government employees' organizations and their use of tactics properly applicable only to private industry threatened disruptions in public service on two occasions in the third year of the Occupation. The Supreme Commander advised the Prime Minister that public servants should not strike or engage in other tactics tending to impairment of public service. The Cabinet thereupon banned strikes of public service employees 31 July and announced that a special session of the Diet would be called to enact necessary amendments to the National Public Service Law and to the National Public Servants Law.

6. Free discussion of proposed legislation, not possible before the Occupation, appeared during Diet consideration of many bills, notably the bill for extending state control over coal mines.

7. Laws increasing the authority of prefectural, city and village governments further decentralized government. The Diet amended the Local Autonomy Law 31 March to strengthen local autonomy and to combat political corruption. In the last days of the second Diet session, laws were enacted providing sources of revenues and an orderly financial administration for local governments.

8. The Public Office Qualifications Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeals Board, having concluded their work, were dissolved 10 May. A total of 201,815 persons engaged in or seeking public service positions in government or information media organizations were barred or removed from office. Of these 193,180 were excluded from public office without screening because of their connection with outlawed organizations or activities.

Investigation into the qualifications of persons seeking such positions will hereafter be made by an advisory group attached to the Prime Minister's Office. An Investigation Bureau in the Attorney-general's Office will supervise the laws to prevent the re-emergence into activities of public influence of any persons who have been removed or barred.

Legal Safeguards for the Bill of Rights

9. Five major laws designed to safeguard the new Constitution's Bill of Rights were passed by the Diet during the third Occupation year.

They included revisions of the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, a Habeas Corpus Act and a Law Establishing Inquest Committees to guarantee fair trials.

The main revision of the Code of Civil Procedure concerns appellate practices. Under the Civil Code decisions of the summary court may be appealed to the district court while appeals against district court decisions will be lodged with the High Court. If questions of constitutionality are involved a further appeal to the Supreme Court is permitted.

10. The Court Organization Law was amended to create an independent Family Court consisting of a Domestic Relations Court and a Juvenile Court.

11. The Judges Impeachment Act provides that any person may move to impeach a judge for grave violations or neglect of official duties. Impeachment trials are to be held in public before an Impeachment Court consisting of seven members of each House of the Diet.

Political Parties

12. With partisan political activity in Japan now based on a multiple-party system, the past year has seen efforts to amalgamate parties and to crystallize party principles, but party loyalty remains fluid and frequent switches of affiliation have been made.

A major reorganization among political parties was the formation 16 March of the Democratic Liberal Party by merger of the Liberal Party with Democratic dissidents and several minor conservative groups. This party assumed opposition leadership against the three-party coalition government. Six Liberals who opposed the merger continued as the Japan Liberal Party.

The two major government parties, the Democratic, largely centrist to conservative in policy, and the Social Democrats, composed of leftist and centrist elements, were torn by dissension, resignations and ousters resulting from refusal to follow caucus decisions. These defections resulted in formation of "splinters" from the Social Democrats of the Social Renovation Party in January and the Orthodox Social Democratic Party in July and from the Democrats of the Doshi Club in December and the People's Party Preparatory Committee in March. The Doshi Club subsequently joined in formation of the Democratic Liberal Party.

Members of the House of Councillors organized as a nominally nonpartisan but largely conservative group known as the Ryokufu-kai, or Green Breeze Society, took initial steps in July to transform their group into a political party but the move has not been consummated. Seven seceders from the Ryokufu-kai organized in June as the Shinsei Club.

The People's Cooperative, the Japan Farmers' and the Communist Parties maintained fairly effective cohesion among their members in the Diet, the first two losing one member each and the Communists none.

PARTY STRENGTH CHANGES IN THE DIET

Party	May 1947		August 1948	
	H of R	H of C	H of R	H of C
Social Democratic	144	47	111	41
Democratic	132	42	88	45
People's Cooperative	31	0	30	0
Liberal (after 16 March, Japan Liberal)	129	44	6	0
Democratic Liberal (formed 16 March)	0	0	151	46
Social Renovation (from Social Democrats)	0	0	21	0
People's Party Preparatory Committee (from Democrats)	0	0	6	0
Orthodox Social Democratic (from Social Democrats)	0	0	11	5
Communist	4	4	4	4
Independent	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>
Subtotal	458	156	439	155

<u>Party</u>	<u>May 1947</u>		<u>August 1948</u>	
	<u>H of R</u>	<u>H of C</u>	<u>H of R</u>	<u>H of C</u>
Carried forward	458	156	439	155
Japan Farmers'	8	0	7	0
Ryokufu-kai	0	91	0	79
Shinsei (from Ryokufu-kai)	0	0	0	7
Doshi Club (temporary; from Democrats; joined Democratic Liberals)		(21)		(0)
Nonaffiliated	0	3	3	4
Vacancies	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	466	250	466	250

At the end of the third Occupation year political circles were stirred by projected plans for formation of a league of centrist parties under sponsorship originally of Chairman Takeo Miki of the People's Cooperative Party but more recently of Democratic leaders. Discussion included both affirmation and denial of intentions to make the league the basis of a new political party.

13. The Illegal Transactions Investigation Committee, in the membership of which all parties in the House of Representatives were represented, was created by that House 11 December and Unjuro Muto became chairman. The House of Representatives' Special Committee for Investigation of Concealed and Hoarded Goods, which had been created 25 July 1947 under chairmanship of Kanju Kato, was merged into the new committee which investigated reports that various political parties and individual candidates received campaign funds which were illegally acquired. The committee's efforts received almost unanimous approval although certain partisans occasionally criticized its methods as being politically inspired. Its disclosures of illegally acquired or reported political funds resulted not only in procuratorial action against a number of politically prominent persons and in enactment of a measure to regulate political contributions but promised to lead to other reforms affecting political parties and election machinery. The investigations are continuing.

14. Procurator's offices in various parts of Japan paralleled the committee's activities by searching for hoarded and illegally acquired goods. Large stocks of hidden materials were discovered.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

International Military Tribunal for the Far East

15. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East completed its hearings of the prosecution and defense of the 25 accused war criminals in April.

16. From 10 September 1947 to 12 January 1948 the defense presented the individual defenses of the accused, the last phase of its case. With but one exception defense testimony stressed the innocence of the individuals under trial. According to the defense, the defendants were guiltless of either planning or of bringing about the war and had neither committed nor condoned mistreatment of prisoners. The defense claimed that the Mukden Incident was not planned but came about after a long series of violent actions committed by Chinese troops; that Japan had no plan for Manchuria's secession from China; and that the secession and establishment of Manchukuo was accomplished by Manchurians themselves. The defense also claimed that U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note of

26 November 1941 constituted an ultimatum containing demands which meant Japan's total surrender to the American position and which would have resulted in "national suicide."

Kingoro Hashimoto, however, testified that he had publicly declared that the Japanese should make sweeping campaigns against British and American sympathizers, that Japan should embrace Asia and seize control of the Pacific, and that the Nine Power Pact should be disavowed as a hindrance obstructing the existence of East Asia.

Counsel for Hideki Tojo said that Tojo would never evade political and administrative responsibility for the actions he performed nor for the events which took place within the scope of his authority after assuming the post of War Minister in July 1940 and that of Prime Minister in October 1941.

During the time he was an army officer Tojo was serving under military authority and was not responsible for formulation or decision of Japanese national policies, his counsel declared.

Upon taking the witness stand, Tojo declared that "the full responsibility for the decision of 1 December 1941 is that of the cabinet ministers and members of the High Command and absolutely not the responsibility of the Emperor. The responsibility for defeat devolves upon myself as premier. The responsibility in that sense I am not only willing but sincerely desire to accept fully."

17. The rebuttal phase of the prosecution began 12 January and was completed 10 February.

The prosecution began its summation of evidence against the 25 defendants 11 February. In an introductory statement the Chief of Prosecution Counsel said that the keynote of the whole case was irresponsible militarism in action and that the imposition by the tribunal of the sternest measures known to law would best repress the repetition of such militaristic actions as those charged against the 25 defendants.

18. Summation of evidence by the defense began 2 March and was completed 15 April.

The defense again insisted upon the innocence of the defendants, declaring it "inconceivable" that they conspired to commit the wrongs alleged in the indictment or that if set free they would again conspire for aggression. Future generations may feel that the defendants have suffered a gross injustice through ex-post-facto penalization, the defense said.

19. On 16 April 1948 the tribunal adjourned to prepare its judgment.

Class B and C War Crimes

20. War atrocity cases completed from August 1947 to August 1948 numbered 1,372 of which 395 involved offenses against Allied flyers; 104, prisoner-of-war-camp atrocities; 31, POW ships and atrocities at sea; 19, offenses by Kempei-tai (Military Police); 13, POW camp conditions; and 810, miscellaneous offenses.

21. Suspected war criminals tried from August 1947 to August 1948 numbered 397 of whom 357 were convicted and 40 acquitted. Of the total convicted 79 were sentenced to death, 20 to life imprisonment, 85 to from 11 to 51 years at hard labor and 173 to from six months to 11 years at hard labor.

Yoshitaka Kawane, former major-general, and Kurataro Hirano, former colonel, were convicted 29 June of responsibility for the horrors of the infamous "Bataan Death March" and were sentenced to death by hanging.

Five prison officers, including a warden, a chief jailer and three guards, were sentenced 8 July to be hanged for the murder of 65 captured American flyers. The warden and jailer refused to release the prisoners when the jail caught fire. Forty-eight Americans were burned to death in their cells. Seventeen others escaped from their cells only to be cut down with swords by the three prison guards as they attempted to escape the flames.

Found guilty of cannibalism, command responsibility for cannibalism or assisting in illegal medical experiments and vivisection on American airmen, one former lieutenant general and four other accused war criminals were sentenced to hang, four were given life imprisonment and 13 were sentenced to terms ranging from three to 25 years at hard labor. The trial was completed 27 August.

The only woman convicted of war crimes to date, nurse Shizuko Tentsui, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for participating in a meal at Kyushu University where the livers of American airmen were served.

REFORMS IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Agrarian Reform

22. The Agricultural Cooperative Association laws, passed 7 November, became effective 15 December. The laws affected about 11,000 agricultural associations and 55,000 practice associations with a combined membership of more than 7,000,000 farmers and with assets in excess of ¥ 40,000,000,000.

The laws provided for the dissolution of all agricultural and practice associations before 15 August 1948, except those that had not completed segregation of accounts under the Reorganization and Reconstruction of Financial Institutions Act. Any association could be ordered into dissolution or be voluntarily dissolved at any time prior to 15 August; no association could continue its business functions after 14 August.

By 15 July a total of 19,130 agricultural cooperative associations had been approved by prefectural governors as democratic organizations. In addition preliminary organizational meetings had been held by 25,701 agricultural cooperative associations, while 24,595 had held constituent general meetings.

On 30 June 222,833 officials had been elected by 17,577 approved agricultural cooperatives. Of these officers, 182,418 held association offices for the first time.

23. As officials sought to complete land reform by the end of 1948, July land sales to tenant farmers totaled 97,790 cho (96,982 hectares). Sales during the third Occupation year totaled 1,025,962 cho, bringing the total amount of land sold under the agrarian reform program from July 1947 to 31 July 1948 to 1,320,113 cho (1,309,209 hectares) or 59.4 percent of the target estimate.

24. The Government purchased 209,782 cho (208,049 hectares) of land in June, bringing the cumulative purchases available for resale under the agrarian reform program to 1,552,546 cho (1,539,722

hectares) on 2 July, or 80 percent of the total expected to be made available for purchase. The total included 348,730 cho (345,849 hectares) of land acquired on 2 October, the third purchase date, as well as 348,286 cho purchased on two earlier occasions.

By 31 March the Ministry of Finance had transferred 200,368 cho (198,713 hectares) of land received in lieu of taxes to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for resale to tenant farmers. The Ministry of Finance ceased accepting lands in payment of taxes 31 March but authorized acceptance of land bonds for tax payment.

25. A total of 169,206 cho (167,806 hectares) of land for reclamation was purchased by the Government and 398,667 cho (395,374 hectares) of public and national lands were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, making a total of 567,873 cho (563,180 hectares) of land available for reclamation on 9 April.

Of the total available land, 297,454 cho (294,997 hectares) were reclaimed by 31 March. The March total included 265,979 hectares reclaimed from 15 August 1945 to 31 August 1947.

Antitrust and Cartels

26. The Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law was passed 9 December and was promulgated nine days later. This law, designed to end Zaibatsu control, authorized the Holding Company Liquidation Commission to reorganize excessive economic concentrations into independent companies in order to insure a reasonable degree of competition and of free enterprise.

Under the terms of this law the Holding Company Liquidation Commission designated 257 industrial concerns 8 February and 68 distributive and service organizations 22 February as excessive concentrations. These 325 concerns filed reorganization plans and other data with the commission in April. The commission 1 May issued orders canceling the designation of 50 companies determined not to be excessive concentrations. In addition it was found that 175 companies which constituted excessive concentrations would not be required to undergo structural reorganization. By 24 August orders had been issued to approximately 135 of these concerns directing organizational changes designed to remove monopolistic and other undesirable characteristics.

The commission's first order for structural reorganization, issued 22 August, provided for the dissolution of a chemical manufacturing company and the establishment of six new concerns.

27. In implementation of the Antitrust Act the Cabinet issued two orders 8 November. These orders required control organizations and holding companies to file full reports and to submit plans for dissolution with the Fair Trade Commission. By 15 July 264 control organizations had reported and the commission had ordered the dissolution of 130. By the same date 327 holding companies, whose aggregate stock holdings amounted to approximately 15,000,000 shares, had reported.

28. By 15 August applications for approval of 3,661 business transactions were filed with the Fair Trade Commission in conformance with the Antitrust Act. Of these applications 3,009 requested approval of foreign trade agreements; 261, mergers of businesses; 186, transfers of businesses; 62, stock acquisitions; and 144, officers' retention of stock in competing companies. A total of 3,161 applications had been processed by 15 July.

29. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission in the third Occupation year exercised approximately 4,600 voting rights on behalf of Zaibatsu-designated companies. In addition the commission disposed of 13,685,662 shares of corporate securities of Zaibatsu designees through the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee by 31 August and advanced funds to designees for the repayment of loans, for payment of taxes and to meet calls for payment of unpaid capital.

30. SCAP offered no objection to 5,689 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns to effect transactions such as expansion, repair and reconstruction of plants, increase of capital and disposal of surplus assets. These applications included requests for permission to expend ¥ 42,550,639,762, mainly for the rehabilitation of the mining, textile, chemical, electrical and shipbuilding industries.

Labor

31. Basic protective labor legislation already enacted was implemented and administrative machinery was established to enforce workmen's compensation and inspection laws.

32. A basis for modern social security legislation was provided when on 1 September 1947 the Ministry of Labor began to function, the Labor Standards Law became effective and all provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and most of the provisions of the Seamen's Law went into force.

The workmen's compensation system, based on the Labor Standards Law and the Workers' Accident Compensation Law, also went into operation in September, covering employees of about 10,000 enterprises.

The number of enterprises reached 139,069 in June 1948. A total of ¥ 152,153,986 in premiums had been received and ¥ 141,867,715 had been paid out in benefits by June 1948.

Under the system a worker receives full medical aid plus periodic payments amounting to 60 percent of average wages for a maximum period of three years unless he has previously recovered from disability. If the worker has not recovered at the end of three years he may then receive a lump sum amounting to 1,200 days' wages in lieu of other compensation. In the event a worker is killed in the course of his activities his family will receive an indemnity of 1,000 times his daily wage.

33. Several laws were passed to protect both labor and management. These were: (1) the Employment Security Act, setting up national employment exchanges, providing vocational training for the unemployed and outlawing the labor boss system; (2) the Unemployment Allowance Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act, granting for the first time in Japan compensation for those engaged in designated industries who became unemployed involuntarily; and (3) the Mariners' Employment Security Act, establishing special employment exchanges for seamen.

34. Coal mine labor forces increased. Since April 1947 there had been a surplus of surface workers in the coal mines, necessitating a cabinet order freezing coal mine employment as of 30 April 1948. Labor recruiting methods for coal mining have been improved.

Sufficient labor for the textile industry was recruited during the third Occupation year. Recruiting procedures were

improved through establishment of public employment security offices. Greater control has been exercised over private recruiting agencies and textile companies have been encouraged to employ as many local laborers as possible before recruiting in remote localities.

Responsibility for Occupation Force workers was transferred from the Central Liaison Office to the Special Procurement Board. Changes were made in the methods of determining the wages of these workers, eliminating certain inequities which were causing an unduly large turnover.

35. Government public works programs provided more than 500,000 man-years of employment in flood control, land reclamation, irrigation, housing and the reconstruction of war-damaged cities.

36. Unemployment compensation was introduced for the first time in Japan with the Unemployment Allowance Law, establishing a temporary system of insurance benefits financed entirely by the Government. The Unemployment Insurance Law set up a permanent system financed jointly by the employers, employees and the Government. Insurance premiums were collected starting 1 November, while insurance benefits became available six months later when the allowance system was discontinued. Those eligible for benefits were unemployed workers who had six months' employment during the previous year with an employer of five or more persons. Benefits were generally paid at the rate of 60 percent of former wages and were payable for six months.

37. One threatened nationwide strike of communications workers in March and a possible disruption of government enterprises in July when government railway and communications workers were negotiating for increased wages required SCAP intervention "to prevent self-appointed radical leaders from using labor as a springboard to ultimate political control of Japan." All other labor disputes in such vital industries as coal, electric power, transportation, fertilizer and iron and steel were settled amicably without undue loss of production. Less than one fifth of one percent of total available man-days were lost through strikes and lockouts during the 12-month period ending 30 June.

38. Union membership increased by 1,362,614 new members in 12,351 new local unions in the year ending 30 June 1948. Total union membership 30 June was 6,636,710 members enrolled in 33,940 local unions.

39. Trade-union members made organized efforts to combat Communist activities. These groups in May 1948 established a National Democratization League to coordinate their campaign for healthy trade-unionism.

40. Further improvement of labor conditions for working women and children was encouraged by the establishment of the Women's and Minors Bureau in the Ministry of Labor in September. A woman was appointed chief of the bureau.

RE-EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

Education

41. Approximately 19,000,000 students attended classes in 50,000 Japanese educational institutions in the third Occupation year. Over 563,000 teachers, an increase of 63,000 over the previous year, are endeavoring to apply modern teaching methods.

42. The School Education Law of 27 March 1947 was implemented by revised courses of study emphasizing the change from the previous rigid authoritarian procedures to modern methods based upon children's interests and abilities and upon the needs of society.

Compulsory education was extended to include the eighth year; the ninth year will become compulsory in 1949. The 6-3-3-4 system was extended by the organization of 4,000 new upper secondary schools.

The University Chartering Committee, organized in November by cabinet ordinance, accredited 12 higher schools meeting four-year university standards under the provisions of the School Education Law. Two hundred nineteen applications had been received by 31 July. Approximately 600 colleges and universities are in operation.

43. A Board of Education Act 15 July provided for the establishment of boards of education in all prefectures and in the six largest cities by November 1948 and in all other communities by November 1950. These local boards will administer functions previously carried out by the national government.

44. A Textbook Publication Act designed to abolish the government monopoly of textbook publishing became effective 10 July. Under its provisions a National Textbook Authorization Commission was set up. As of 20 July the commission had received 575 textbook manuscripts for evaluation and recommendation to the Minister of Education for approval.

As of 15 July 326 textbooks had been authorized for the 1948-49 school year, prior to the appointment of the commission. As of 15 August 160,590,124 copies had been authorized of which 138,093,422 copies had been printed.

45. A National Diet Library was opened 12 June in the former Akasaka Palace. A total of 80,000 volumes collected from the former Diet libraries and from the English collection of the Society for International Cultural Relations was opened for use by the public as well as by Diet members.

46. Social education associations were separated from governmental control 16 July. Voluntary nongovernmental programs provided school lunches for 600,000 children who were not benefiting from the Government's program.

Women

47. Women's associations were active in educational campaigns concerning democratic organization, the Civil Code, rationing, suppression of black-market activities and community health. Women leaders sponsored regional and local institutes, conferences and lecture courses to encourage women to exercise their constitutional rights. A Woman's Law Propagation Society was organized in December and in February Tokyo women lawyers established a legal consultation service. Three women were appointed 8 December to the Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations. Two of the 24 women Diet members were appointed parliamentary vice-ministers and others were named to major committees.

Religion

48. Christian activities were expanded with the arrival of 438 missionaries. In addition there were visits by many important church leaders. As of 1 July there were 1,297 foreign Christian

missionaries in Japan, 947 representing the Roman Catholic Church and 350 representing Protestant denominations. Of this number, 676 entered Japan after the termination of hostilities. For the first time since the surrender Japanese church representatives in April were permitted to study abroad or to attend religious conferences.

The National Sunday School Association of Japan was established in October and preliminary organization of a Christian Rural Service and Training Center was completed in November by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Church of Christ in Japan.

49. Approximately 72,000 Shinto shrines and 30,000 Buddhist temples applied for transfer of title to state-owned lands within their precincts.

50. A National Holiday Law, passed by the Diet 5 July, replaced the former 12 national holidays with nine, eliminating celebrations closely associated with State Shinto and the Imperial Court.

Cultural Resources

51. Activity in the field of fine arts continued during the year with exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, the reopening of all major museums and registration of national treasures. Increased interest was shown in archeological excavations. The Government increased appropriations for the safeguarding and development of cultural property, natural history preserves and places of scenic beauty.

Public Opinion

52. Public opinion agencies increased their activities and improved their techniques. A number of student public opinion societies were organized in universities and colleges. Surveys were conducted to determine attitudes on political and economic issues, coeducation, language simplification and other matters of public concern.

Media of Expression

53. A comprehensive series of civil information programs by civic, professional and governmental agencies familiarized the people with political, economic and social needs and responsibilities in developing democracy.

Public meetings, posters, film strips, exhibits, kami-shibai (illustrated talks) and radio programs were utilized to explain the Constitution, local autonomy, inflation and its control, democratization of labor, need for tax payments, land reform, agricultural cooperatives, public health and welfare and suppression of black-marketing.

54. The press showed progress in more accurate and objective handling of the news. There were 158 daily newspapers in July with a total circulation of 19,506,000 copies. A total of 4,422 non-daily newspapers and bulletins were being published with a total distribution of 12,967,000 copies per issue. Prepublication censorship of newspapers and news services in Japan was abolished 25 July.

55. Licensing arrangements now permit Japanese publishers to buy translation rights of foreign copyrighted books. On the basis

of competitive bids the rights to 91 books were awarded in June to 53 publishers.

56. More than 70 listener groups were formed throughout Japan to discuss and criticize radio programs. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan published 18,000 copies of a guidance manual for these groups.

Twenty-four new programs presented a wide variety of lectures, discussions, audience participation programs and dramatic and documentary performances. "Twenty Questions" and "Information Please" were reported as among the most popular programs.

57. Visual information media were expanded to illustrate democratic procedures and practices. Mobile projection units exhibited educational films to weekly audiences averaging 342,044 people, an almost twofold increase over the average weekly attendance during the second year of the Occupation. Showing of documentary films in commercial theaters was inaugurated. Approximately 3,000,000 Japanese attend these films weekly.

Film production companies released 113 Japanese feature motion pictures and 84 foreign feature motion pictures from 1 August 1947.

An increasing number of foreign plays, both modern and classical, appeared in Japanese theaters. Carmen, The Mikado and the ballet, Prince Igor, played to capacity crowds.

58. Thirteen new SCAP Information Libraries were opened in the third Occupation year in Fukuoka, Kanazawa, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Shizuoka, Takamatsu and Yokohama. Each had a minimum of 3,000 English books and 400 current periodicals, as well as numerous American newspapers. The daily average attendance at the 12 libraries open during July was 3,721, and a total of 600,740 people visited the libraries between 1 August 1947 and 28 July 1948.

59. Over 200,000 gift books, periodicals and magazine subscriptions were sent through SCAP channels to Japanese schools and universities by organizations and individuals in America. These do not include publications and subscriptions sent directly to the recipients after 1 May 1948, when international mail service to Japan was extended to include books, magazines and pamphlets.

Science

60. SCAP's emphasis on scientific re-education to redirect thinking from science with a war potential to science for peace culminated in the passage in July of the Science Council Act which ordered election by qualified Japanese scientists of a deliberative body empowered to represent Japanese science both at home and abroad. The 210-member Science Council is scheduled to be inaugurated 20 January 1949. The council will advise the Japanese Government on research grants and on expenditures of science and research institutes under government supervision, as well as on technical matters requiring expert scientific consideration.

Thirteen laboratories and the Standards Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were merged in July into the Industrial Science and Technology Agency. A Smaller Enterprises Agency was also organized to foster development of small manufacturing.

61. In the third Occupation year a total of 289 Japanese books, reprints, periodicals, manuscripts and patent translations outlining significant scientific developments since 1941 were forwarded to foreign scientific organizations. Twenty-five reprints and 130 manuscripts went to international congresses. Their transmission and subsequent publication were major steps in the re-establishment of Japan's place in science. By the end of the third Occupation year 4,480 abstracts of the accomplishments of Japanese research workers had been made available through abstracting journals.

Nine shipments of scientific materials were made to various Allied nations in the third Occupation year and a total of 1,882 incoming gift publications, including books, issues of journals and reprints, were received in Japan between September 1947 and 1 July 1948.

To aid in the dissemination of this foreign scientific data and to stimulate publication of original papers, provisions were made for the release of 90,000 pounds of paper per month for the publication of scientific and technical information.

At the same time, the National Research Council began to reproduce in Japan foreign scientific information on microfilm for distribution to universities, institutes and other agencies.

62. Late in the third year of Occupation several internationally known Japanese scientists received permission to attend international conferences.

63. Twenty-one major Japanese observatorial groups conducted astronomical, geophysical and meteorological research in connection with the annular eclipse 9 May, coordinating their activities with those of American and Chinese scientists and technicians.

Professor Minoru Honda of the Kurashiki Astronomical Observatory discovered two new comets. These were seen 14 November and 3 June and were reported to Harvard Observatory in accordance with international agreements.

Two large investigating parties of Japanese scientists and engineers investigated the causes and effects of the Fukui earthquake of 28 June.

64. The 1948 winners of the Japan Academy Prize, the nation's foremost scientific award, were: (1) Dr. Issaku Koga of Tokyo University for work on properties of piezoelectric crystals for controlling oscillators and clocks, (2) Dr. Takeo Fujiwara of Hiroshima University for development of a process for preparing special aluminum and iron single crystals and (3) Dr. Masao Kotani and Dr. Shinchiro Tomonaga (joint award), both of Tokyo University, for developmental work on magnetron tubes.

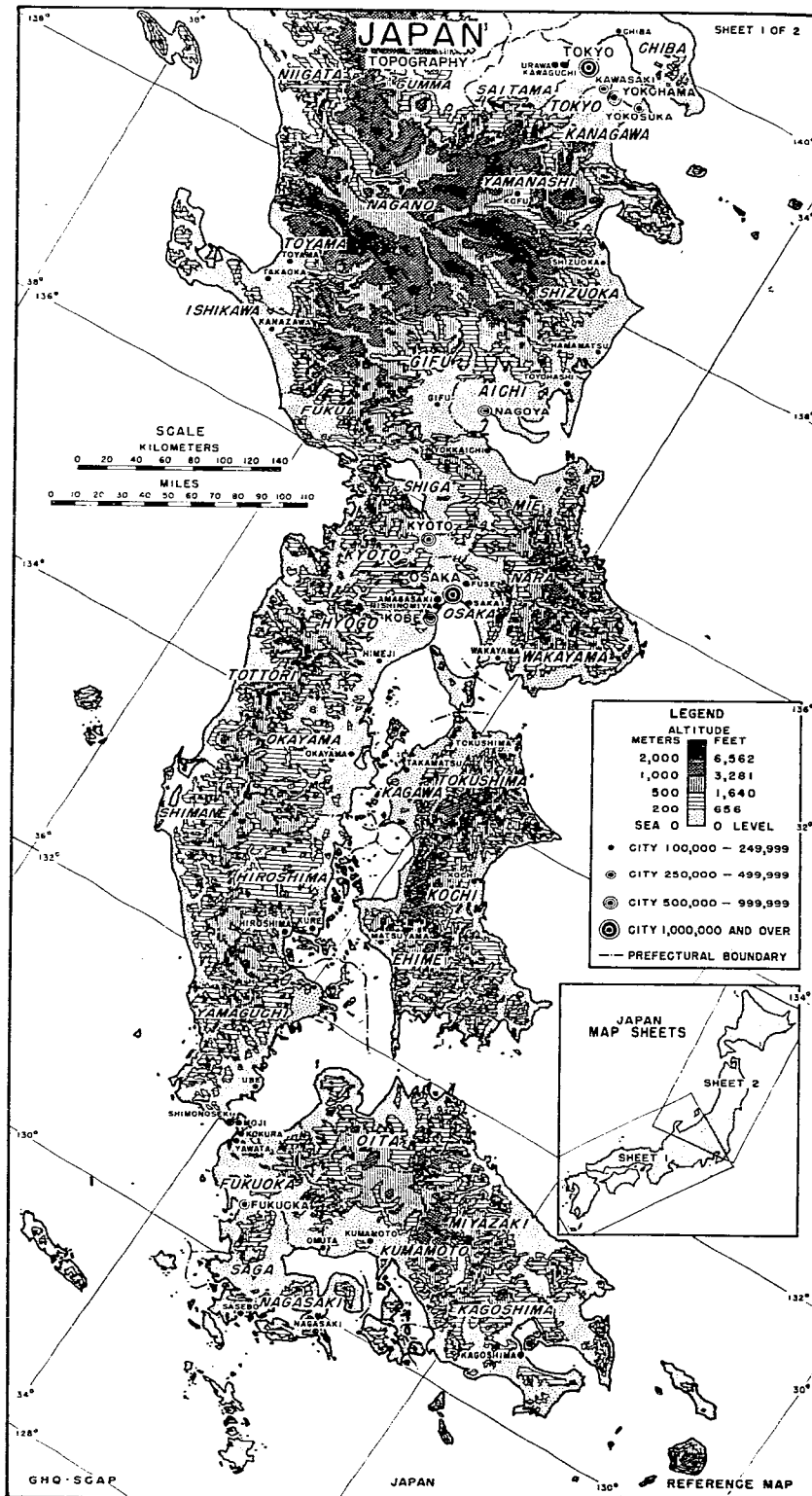
65. Important progress was made in the revival of industry, especially in the export trade, during the third Occupation year by establishment of new postwar Japanese Standards and by revision or abrogation of prewar Japanese Engineering Standards and wartime Japanese Emergency Engineering Standards. By August 1948 a total of 2,304 standards were in effect, of which 1,340 were postwar Japanese Standards.

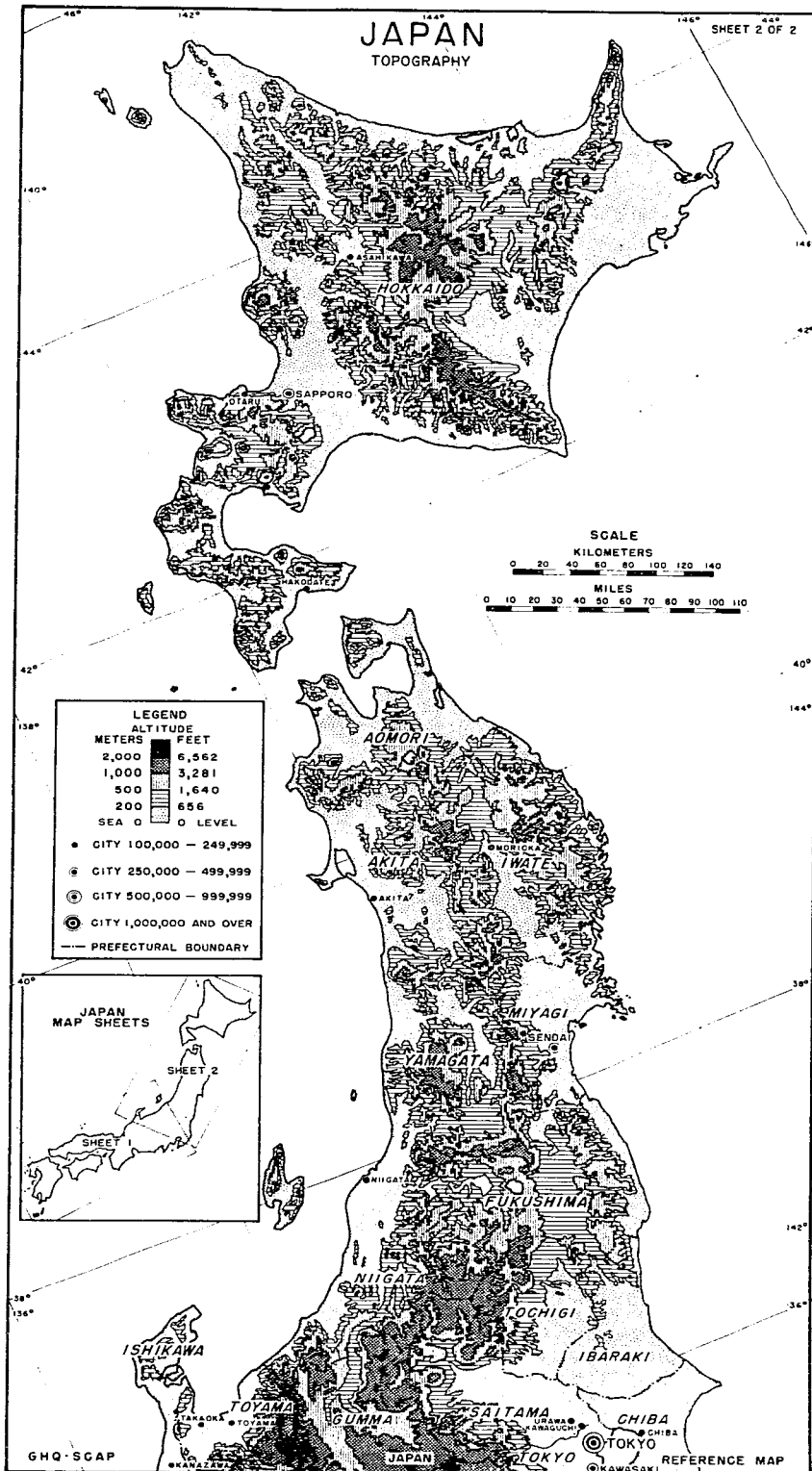
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An Export Commodities Control Law was passed to provide a basis for insuring that exported goods were of proper quality.

International contact was partially restored by the shipment of Japanese photometric and electrical standards to Washington for comparison with similar standards in the United States.

Exchange of industrial standards with other countries constituted another important step in the resumption of international contacts. Progress was also made in standardizing Japanese technical terminology.

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